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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photo by Karsh

Frances James, fifth-generation Canadian who took almost all her training here, will sing next week on the C.B.C. "Wednesday Night Program" and with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra February 17-18.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Prices and The Marshall Plan

PARLIAMENT will meet again in Ottawa in a few days to resume the session that began on December 5. High prices will continue to be the foremost national problem; unfortunately they are something that cannot be talked down.

Since the members of parliament went home for Christmas there have been important developments in Washington; the Marshall Plan is being changed from a hope into a reality. Our government has obviously been counting on heavy expenditures of American money up here; otherwise our new import restrictions, designed to build up our supplies of U.S. dollars, would have been a good deal more severe.

This leads right back to the problem of high prices. Will Marshall dollars, flowing into this country, simply force prices up further? Will the United States be so obliging as to buy only those goods from Canada that we would have exported anyway—for instance under our food contracts with Great Britain? To assume this seems very optimistic. After all, the Plan is devised—although some Canadians seem to forget it—to reconstruct Europe, not to build up Canada's reserves, and it is subject to the pressures of American politics and American business.

It is not unlikely that the Americans will want to buy from us quite a lot of things that we would like to keep at home because of shortages and high prices. Further, they might insist on our *giving* supplies to Britain and Europe in proportion to the amounts that they are giving; they might only be willing to buy from us on condition that we first matched them in giving. This might involve us in exporting almost as much in 1948 without getting paid for it as we did in 1947. And then where would our *extra* exports come from—the ones that would be paid for in Marshall Plan dollars?

Congress has already passed interim proposals, designed to tide Europe over for a few months, and the pattern for the longer term Plan is emerging. Immediately Parliament meets the Minister of Finance should tell us where matters stand. The opposition parties should insist both on a general statement and also that we be kept up to date on changes in our reserves. If they do not keep prodding the government to produce the actual figures month by month we shall—as experience shows all too clearly—be fobbed off with optimistic generalities.

The Five-Week Gap

AT LAST, after a five-week gap, we are publishing another issue. We hope our readers have missed us nearly as much as we have missed them. A labor dispute stopped work in nearly a hundred plants in and around Toronto, but now our presses are turning at full speed and our typewriters are clattering again.

We are specially sorry that several thousand new readers, who received subscriptions as Christmas presents, are only starting to get their gift now instead of Christmas week. As for our old subscribers, the best we can do is to assure them that they will not lose as a result of what has happened. They will get an additional issue for each one they have missed in the past five weeks.

Stalin Goes Bourgeois

WE ARE getting a little tired of hearing the incessant and tempestuous demands, from people who are spending an unprecedented proportion of their incomes on the cinema, alcoholic beverages, unnecessary travel and semi-luxury clothing, that these incomes must

(Continued on Page Five)

Lamarr.

From Today's Beginners, Tomorrow's Champions

The number of skiing enthusiasts in Canada increases yearly. This slope on Ottawa Ski Club property ends . . .

. . . in a not-too-difficult turn. For lazy or tired skiers, mechanical ski-tow saves a lot of herring-boning on hills.

After a strenuous afternoon in the open, a snug little chalet waits at the end of the trail. Above, at Ste. Marguerite, Que.

Without the benefit of a ski-tow, this party ascends a bushy slope in the old-fashioned way—slower, but better exercise, and, incidentally, good practice.

By Kimball McIlroy

FOR a number of years Canada's fastest-growing sport and still gaining in popularity every day, skiing is again this season populating every available hill and slope with ambitious athletes of varying competence but unbounded enthusiasm. The equipment needed is simple and doesn't have to be expensive. For the beginner, boots, skis, and poles are sufficient, with a wide choice of costume. As in most sports, skill comes with practice, and Canada's various ski clubs and other skiing rendezvous afford every manner of slope and trail to accommodate the rankest beginner or the polished expert.

The Winter Games of the 1948 Olympics, which are to take place at St. Moritz, in Switzerland, from January 31 to February 11, will centre the attention of skiers across the country on the fortunes of the Canadian team. The skiers of the 1950 team may be found on the practice slopes today.

Talking it over before the descent or perhaps just taking in the scene. Slopes can be found for expert or novice.

Preparing for the day's activities—waxing skis, checking harness, deciding where to go. Inexpensiveness of gear makes the sport open to everyone.

Panoramic view at Fairy Lake, Que. The number of skiers on this one slope gives some idea of sport's growing popularity. Young Canada is usually vigorous and tends to make good skiing material.

The Sculptoon Gives Caricature a New Fillip

By John Paul

WHEN a man is fat and his nose is long, he makes an easy subject for caricature. But when the subject is a handsome man or a glamorous woman the caricaturist faces a problem. He must strive for subtle emphasis rather than exaggeration.

Disappointed with caricaturing in line drawings and oils, Geoffrey Davien, a 32-year-old ex-R.A.F. photographer, has originated a medium that has given him opportunity for expressing subtleties with a three-dimensional effect. He calls the completed work a "sculptoon"—an 8-inch-tall caricature, sculptured in clay and painted, which is cleverly lighted and photographed. For further dramatic or satiric effect a slight cartoon element is added to the photograph.

During his R.A.F. service Davien was stationed for a time in New York. There he met Michel Berboff, the artist, from whom he learned many techniques for improving his oil caricatures. But Davien still found difficulty in assessing shades and lighting in exaggerated features. He hit upon the idea of making a small model in caricature as a guide. The models attracted so much interest and attention that he began to make them for their own sake.

DAVIEN carries through the whole process personally, from preliminary sketches and building the wooden armatures or skeletal supports to developing and printing his photos. He believes that caricature need not always be grotesque, exaggerated or even comic and that it can be developed into a revealing form of portraiture. The value of this theory is shown in Davien's work — a vital and piercing impression of character and personality as well as feature.

When Geoffrey Davien was a small boy he made enemies of his parents' guests by drawing them as they played bridge. Now he makes friends by sculptooning film stars, politicians and literary figures. London's *Sunday Graphic* and other English papers regularly publish his creations.

Geoffrey Davien, English originator of caricature by sculpture and photography, convalesces from influenza with sculptoons as sympathetic companions.

Davien's caricature of Shaw is serious. He adds a warning finger and a warning pen.

The B.B.C. televised this Carmen Miranda model.

Motif may be his idea of star's role, as Katharine Hepburn in "Song of Love".

As disarming murderer M. Verdoux Charlie Chaplin is fine figurine.

Comedian Bob Hope is haunted by spies and assassins from film "Where There's Hope".

Gloomy sculptoon version of Laurence Olivier in new film "Hamlet".

Deborah Kerr, glamorized in clay after her role in "The Hucksters".

Villain or hero Humphrey Bogart is always tough in Davien sculptoon.

Despite no uncomely features to exaggerate Davien can still caricature Hedy Lamarr.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Technique for Wheat Marketing That Would Cut Price Spread

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IF MR. WHITE is right in his theory in regard to wheat (S.N., Dec. 6) may I suggest that it could not happen under open market conditions. He claims that prices were always lower in the fall because farmers crowded their deliveries into these months, higher in the spring when the farmer had sold his grain. If that be true then all the farmer needed to do was to sell his wheat as soon as he could get it to the elevator and buy an equivalent amount of the May option. He would then sell his option and take for himself "the loot" usually falling to the speculator.

Once I put this theory to the test. I took the average price of wheat in October, November and December in Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago. In these days it was always claimed that it went up in April, May and June. So I compared the average of October, November and December with the average of April, May and June. If I had been playing with actual grain instead of the figures which covered the transaction, it would have worked out at a substantial loss over the whole twenty year period.

If many had thought as Mr. White thought they might have tried it. It was only necessary for them to sell their cash wheat and buy the corresponding option maturing in May. If they had, the price of wheat might have risen in the fall and dropped in May. Their buying and eventual sales would have shortened the spread between these two periods, if the spread actually existed. However, the farmers believed that it did, the result is that they closed the grain exchange and tried bulk sales. It has been rather costly. The farmer is accepting a lower price through this means than he would have secured if there had been an open market.

Ottawa, Ont. R. J. DEACHMAN

SATURDAY NIGHT

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U. S. Taxes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE letter from Lorna B. M. Tully of Los Angeles (S.N., Nov. 29) has further distorted relative Canadian - American income taxes. In the "community property States", to which she refers, the privilege of dividing the total income of a married couple into two separate income tax returns saves them not one cent unless their combined income—after exemptions—is more than $4,000 per annum. It is true that the privilege becomes progressively valuable as incomes mount, because the whole thing is a matter of *surtaxes*, but in no instance is the tax cut "approximately in half".

I'm not disputing that "community property" is a valuable concession to the rich. The unfairness, to those who live in the majority of the States which have no community property laws, will in all probability be corrected (the wrong way) this year by Congress, making individual returns applicable to all States.

But I dispute the statement that "many young Canadians have becme domiciled in California" mostly because of this community-property racket.

Tujunga, Cal. ALLAN WATSON

Co-Operative Housing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent article (S.N., Nov. 29) Mr. Wallace Hunt inadvertently passes along to your readers some misinformation with respect to the Heathbridge housing development which I am sure he, and you, would wish corrected. Referring to the Heathbridge development as a co-operative venture in housebuilding is incorrect. It was not a cooperative venture. When all the homeowners, (with the exception of the architect) found themselves in litigation, (not just "a considerable" number, as Mr. Hunt implies) there was no attempt on the part of the so-called cooperative to assist in any way, even though the president was himself a lawyer. That was just about the time the group who sold us these lots changed their name to that under which they are now operating.

Mr. Hunt says "about 35 to 40 houses have been completed and occupied." Exactly fourteen houses have been completed and finally occupied.

Speaking of the current development, north of Heathbridge, Mr. Hunt says, "All other lots have been spoken for." This is not correct, and I have the word of the "Co-operative's" secretary that they are still trying to sell lots in this development.

Again, your writer says that houses in the Heathbridge development "cost from 40 to 50 per cent higher" than we anticipated. It has cost most of us very close to 100 per cent more than the estimates first given us by the "Co-operative" leaders.

To those of us who have been dragged through the mill—and through the courts—as a result of this group's ineptitude, the cheery optimism of Mr. Hunt's article is strongly reminiscent of the sort of thing we were told when, two long years ago, we were induced to buy into this so-called "Co-operative Housing" scheme.

Toronto, Ont. WILFRID SANDERS

Hollywood and/or Moscow

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with much amusement "Tortuous Tovarich" by J. N. Harris (S.N., Nov. 29), which wittily makes meat of the incongruities present in the Congressional investigation of Communism in Hollywood. Certainly the million dollar spielers of the American Way of Life, typified by the hot dog, the corner drugstore, and Mom, hardly seem the types to indict for rabble rousing and affiliation with Moscow. In fact nothing at first sight seems at the most opposite extreme of Hollywood than Moscow—the million dollar financial whirlpool and the Communist (?) state.

If there are any ideals in Hollywood they seem to be the perpetuation of what John Grierson aptly called "the shop girl's dream" and "the office clerk's ambition"; all of which are governed by unalterable financial laws of profit. There are variations to this steadfastly pursued course—and some very excellent ones—but the effect on the over-all policy is not very great.

But the people cry for it! Who initiated, now aids and abets the unnatural taste? Who has proved conclusively that better could not be presented? Is there a greater need at the present time than to raise and inspire people to a greater faith in life? Is there any medium that can be used more powerfully or has a more wide effect than the cinema? U.N.E.S.C.O. is the tiny seedling which may prove to be the answer to peace in this world. But it needs the support of the best minds and the most all-embracing mediums to prove its cause.

Where are the men who will draw the World's spirit to a new faith? Where are the artists who will make truth real?

J. F. CAMERON

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Scientist and Dogmatist

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Foreword to Bishop Barnes' recent book, "The Rise of Christianity", reviewed by Canon Plumptre (S.N., Oct. 25), is a good example of how far astray a man may be led when he does not recognize the differences in language as used by members of the different professions.

Dr. Barnes is quoted by the Canon thus: "I have sought with firm impartiality to reach the truth, so far as it can be ascertained. I examine the origin of Christianity from the point of view of one who accepts alike the methods of analytic scholarship, and the postulate of the large-scale, or finite-scale, uniformity of nature which is fundamental in modern science."

From these quotations it would appear that Dr. Barnes wishes his reader to believe that he has examined his subject with an open mind. Probably he actually thinks he does. But when he says he has sought "to reach the truth, so far as it can be ascertained" he puts a limit on what is to be regarded as truth and at the same time sets himself up as judge. Again to say that the doctrine "uniformity of nature" is to the scientist a "postulate" is a grave misconception of what that doctrine really means to the scientist. To use that same doctrine as a bolster for his denial of the miracles recorded in the New Testament is an offence to accuracy, and a wrong to the scientist.

The Canon interprets these quotations from the Foreword as signifying that in the case of Dr. Barnes the "scientist" has got the upper hand of the "dogmatist". On the contrary they are prima facie and well may be conclusive evidence that Bishop Barnes has no claim to be a scientist but is in very deed a dogmatist for his own "dogma".

WM. E. LAIRD

Portage la Prairie, Man.

Fox-Hunting

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REGARDING Mr. Logan Stewart's letter on fox-hunting, and the perpetuation of many "desirable sporting instincts and rules of conduct" (S.N., Dec. 6), may I say that the only sport worthy of the real meaning of the word is that in which the opponents are evenly matched and are voluntary contestants. This can never be the case in "blood" sports, where guns or hounds are always used by human beings. The men who came through Dunkirk told how terrible they found the experience of being "hunted," and many of them said that never again would they participate in a fox-hunt. It speaks better for the England of the present than the England of the past that there is a very strong movement there now to promote the abolishment of all cruel sports.

MONA E. WEBSTER

West Vancouver, B.C.

Passing Show

THE Communist alderman in a Toronto ward is Freed; the electors tried to be but aren't.

•

Canadian consumption of spirits went up ten per cent in 1947, and some people are suspecting that the babies are learning to drink up their bonuses.

•

Maybe the Ottawa schoolboy who spells Mr. Stalin's country "Rusher" is not so far off at that.

•

Adrien Arcand is suing the Canadian government for damages for his internment at the rate of $25,000 a year. And a bargain at that if you ask us.

•

Somebody should tell the Americans that while the business of running the world is very expensive for the initial cost, it pays for itself afterwards.

•

ABBOTT GOING TO U.S. ON LOAN
—Headline in Montreal *Gazette*.

His return will be awaited with interest, but what security have we that we'll get him back?

•

It has been decided by U.S. courts that it is possible for a trade union to engage in unfair labor practices. This upsets the traditional definition that anything that a trade union engages in is fair practice and anything it objects to is unfair.

•

The date of the Burmese assumption of independence was fixed by the astrologers. There is a hint here for another new civil service department at Ottawa.

•

Very colorful nation, the French. The Black Maquis now have a Blue Plan for saving the country from going Red.

British schools are swamped with would-be teachers. With everybody being compelled to take a job of some kind, teaching probably looks less painful than most.

•

"It has often been remarked that Parliament can do anything except change a man into a woman. Even that single limitation is a source of gratification." — Fort Erie *Times-Review*. Gratification to which?

•

The United States is going to expend $300 million a year on federal aid to education, which looks like a terrible blow at the indefeasible right of the Southern States to keep a large part of their population in ignorance.

•

Atlantic Nocturne

Two venerable wielders of the pen
Gained with their Charter universal blessing;
And when I seek for freedom among men
I think I'll get a job at window-dressing.

J. E. P.

•

Why, asks a New York economist, does every third person in the United States need government support? Might be because when they were younger they knew they would be able to get it.

•

Some Australian trade unions are campaigning for a thirty-hour week, which will give them more leisure in which to campaign for a twenty-hour one.

•

Governor Dewey has recommended that New York State enact a law prohibiting discrimination on racial grounds in admission to colleges. The Canadian student body would be considerably changed if such a law were enacted here.

•

Lucy says she thinks that the Revolutionary Workers' Party, which did not do so well in the Toronto civic elections, is composed of people who only work at revolutions.

•

Cowley Fathers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAVING visited the "Mother House" of the Cowley Fathers, situated near Oxford, England, some years ago, I was interested in reading the article by Wallace Hunt (S.N., Dec. 13).

I feel the writer of the article must have interviewed some of the monks on his visit, but they, I am sure, would not refer to their monastery as a "protestant" institution. The members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist are pledged to uphold the catholic tradition of the Church of England, their priests celebrate the Mass, and wear elaborate mass vestments, etc.

Of course the C. of E. is not *Roman* catholic, but *every* member, as he recites the creed, proclaims, "I believe in one *Catholic* and apostolic church."

There is nothing protestant about that, and the Anglican Prayer Book, nowhere uses that word.

Victoria, B.C. ADRIAN BOOTHROYD

"Chuckles in the back row" is the title which the Vancouver Province placed on this unusual photograph by William Cunningham showing the Editor-in-Chief of Saturday Night delivering the Congregation Address at the University of British Columbia. Behind Mr. Sandwell, who is wearing the robes of LL.D. of Queen's University, are (left to right) Senator J. W. de B. Farris, Premier John Hart, and the Chancellor and President of the University, Hon. Eric W. Hamber and Norman MacKenzie.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

not be reduced one iota, either by reduction in cash wages or by increase in price of goods and services, because if that happens their children will be unable to get enough milk and their aged parents enough vitamins. The state is already making provision for the needs of both their children and their aged parents on a scale that was never dreamed of until a few years ago, and that without any contribution from the income-earners themselves; and it is partly that fact that enables them to spend such unprecedented sums on the luxuries just mentioned. And the plain truth is that a large proportion of these income-earners are today actually taking out of the national production pot a good deal more than the real value of the labor they are putting into it.

In Russia, which is realistic about these things, this fact is fully recognized. The recent tremendous deflation has destroyed nine-tenths of the value of all that part of the savings of the Russian people which was held in the form of cash money. This constitutes the great bulk of the savings of the ordinary Russian who has been able to do any saving at all, for the investment habit has not been strong among the Russian masses and was not encouraged by the government until the needs of the war changed its policy. Even those who had been wise and patriotic enough to invest in government bonds lose two-thirds of their accumulation except for the first three thousand roubles per person, an insignificant sum which in 1944 would have barely sufficed to buy twenty kilos of wheat bread on the unrationed market. This confiscation prevents the saver of past income from competing with the earner of present income for the limited supply of consumption goods, and thus in effect snatches back from all past earners of larger incomes (the skilled workers, the Stakhanovites, and the intelligentsia) all or nearly all the advantages which they expected to obtain from their higher earnings, except to the extent to which they have already cashed them in by buying goods on the unrationed market at fantastically high prices.

At the same time the ration controls have been withdrawn, an open market of the most bourgeois character is established, and the amount of goods which the workers will be able to buy with their wages will become completely dependent upon the amount of goods which they manage to turn out with the labor for which those wages are paid. Since the wage system with its heavy incentive differentials in favor of the more productive workers remains unchanged, and the income of the skilled worker will henceforth compete freely with that of the unskilled for the supply of even the necessities of life, it seems pretty certain that the lot of the unskilled or otherwise unproductive worker will be even worse than in recent years, and he will be under more ruthless pressure than ever to improve his output if he does not want to starve, and his family with him. "From each according to his capacity", and to make sure that he delivers according to his capacity we will pay "to each according to his capacity"—which is not at all what Marx had in mind.

This is realism, of the old-fashioned bourgeois kind, which in the old bourgeois system was highly efficient in getting each to contribute according to his capacity although it did admittedly fall a long way short of distributing to each according to his need. We of the less realistic countries will apparently go on distributing to each, not exactly according to his need, but according to the effectiveness of his organization for asserting his need and extorting the wherewithal to satisfy it. Unfortunately the effectiveness of that sort of organization has nothing to do with effectiveness for the production of goods and services; indeed the main object of the first sort of organization is to get the needs of its members satisfied in exchange for the smallest possible contribution to production. A little of that sort of thing does only a little harm. A great deal of it does enormous harm, and will eventually ruin any economy and any nation which tolerates it.

JANUARY MORNING

SHARP frost had followed thaw; outdoors the view
Was spell-struck in amazing transformation;
For, everywhere, the trees were metamorphosed
From their familiar shapes; beech, mountain-ash,
Bending beneath prismatic sheathes of ice,
Were crystal fountains of arrested spray;
Twin poplars—tapered pylons yesterday—
With branches all down-drooping, had become
Great ostrich feathers fashioned of blown glass.
A fabulous, unreal world, it shone,
Summoned by a sorcerer's passing whim,
Fantastically beautiful, unearthly bright,
Evanescent—for already had begun
The strife between frost and the risen sun.

FLORENCE WESTACOTT

UNAVOIDABLE DETOUR

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Great Poet, Great Man

THE death at a ripe old age of Duncan Campbell Scott removed a poet who was a contemporary of the Confederation poets and who during their great vogue attracted comparatively little attention. Fortunately it was granted to him to live long enough to see a great swing of critical opinion away from the vague and sensuous devotion to "nature" and towards a much more intellectual and philosophical interest in man, the protagonist of the drama of which nature is but the stage setting. In that swing of opinion the profoundly intellectual and philosophical verse of Dr. Scott came to seem a great deal more important than much which had for a time outshone it.

It is fifty-five years since the first of Dr. Scott's volumes came from the press. No other Canadian work of that era has stood the test of time better. There is no suggestion of period or of fashion about any of his work, whether in verse or in the short story form to which his dramatic sense often guided him. In a way literature was never his profession, for until a few years ago he was never free from the burden of heavy responsibilities in the civil service (in a position which came to him as a result of long hard work and great ability, and not as a reward for literary endeavor), but no writer could less properly be described as an amateur. His output could have been larger but it could not have been more scrupulously worked upon.

In music and the theatre, to both of which he was much devoted, he was an amateur but a very gifted one. In personal relations he was the warm friend of every sincere literary craftsman who came his way, but he was too busy and too retiring by nature to seek a wide circle of mere acquaintanceship. Ottawa owes him much as a man, and Canada and the English-speaking world owe him much as a writer. In both cases the debt is due largely to his profound intellectual integrity.

Ontario's Forests

THE "Kennedy Report," on the forest resources of Ontario and what should be done with them, is one of the most interesting government documents we have ever read. To begin with, it is clearly written and well illustrated; some of its photographs, together with the first of two articles about it, appear on page 34 of this issue. But the substance of the report is even more interesting than its form.

General Kennedy, who was appointed a single Royal Commissioner nearly two years ago, is a shrewd and vigorous character with no nonsense about him. When Premier Drew appointed him he must have wanted a forthright and, perhaps one should add, a one-track report; certainly he has got it. General Kennedy scorns even to discuss alternatives.

His plan would provide for large-scale operation of Ontario's forests. All crown lands would be pooled (instead of leased to thousands of individual firms) and then divided into twelve natural areas where forest operations would be carried on by twelve cooperative companies. This would allow modern scientific forestry methods to be applied to the care, cutting, and maintenance of the forests and would eliminate, General Kennedy believes, most of the appalling wastes that are going on now.

Whether or not his plan is the best that can be devised, he has proved beyond question that drastic changes must be made if large parts of the forest industries of the province, and the communities dependent on them, are to be saved from shortage of wood, stagnation, and disintegration. Premier Drew has given Ontario good government; he has shown considerable political courage in facing up to a number of problems which his predecessors had done litfle about or had, in some cases, aggravated. This is another of the same sort. If, at the coming session of the legislature, he can make a real contribution towards unscrambling Ontario's forests he will deserve the thanks, not only of today's voters, but of their children and grandchildren.

More Light in Ottawa

NOW that some wartime controls have come back some of us are wondering whether we need to reestablish the Wartime Information Board. The only relic of that Board that now remains, after the general disbanding of wartime agencies, is the Canadian Information Service attached to the Department of External Affairs and designed to disseminate information about Canada in foreign fields.

We think that every important government department should have one or two officials whose primary business it is to make sure that the Canadian public knows, through the press and the radio, what is going on. This is particularly important when parliament is not in session. Government is a complicated business these days and at present it is too difficult to find out everything we should know either about government policies or about the facts on which they are based. We are glad to see that the Department of National Revenue (Taxation Division) has just set up a Public Information Branch; some other departments already have similar branches. The Department of Finance urgently needs one, especially with its new duties regarding import controls.

The opposition parties have naturally been inclined to object to anything that might lend itself to government propaganda at the public expense; but they are the ones that are really most concerned to see that adequate material is given out at all times. Members of the government, and to a lesser extent of the party in power, have ready access to the ample information in the hands of the civil service. It is the opposition members that are most likely to get into trouble, inside and outside parliament, because they do not know the facts.

While we are in favor of information officers in government departments we are against any central information office, such as the Wartime Information Board. It would come between the people seeking news, chiefly the members of the Press Gallery, and the individual departments which are the sources of news; it would slow things up; it might get delusions of grandeur and turn into a propaganda machine.

Propaganda will always remain a danger; but the press and the public and the members of parliament are so well aware of it that there is not much to be feared. Democracy in this country at this time is more likely to be harmed by ignorance than by the off-side activities of a few information officers in Ottawa.

One final suggestion: when parliament is not in session the ministers should hold more press conferences. These would help newspaper men to get the facts, and would act as a check on hole-and-corner governmental activities about which, under present conditions, the public learns too late or not at all. They would also protect senior civil servants from the constant pressure which is exerted on them at present by newspaper men who are seeking for statements about policy that ought to be made by members of the government but are all too often left to the officials.

Dr. Roscoe Graham

THE death of Dr. Roscoe Graham is a great loss to the two institutions with which he was associated almost all his life and which he served so well: the University of Toronto and the Toronto General Hospital. He was one of the best abdominal surgeons on this continent. Apart from a year in England in 1913, his training and experience were almost entirely Canadian; his success is a tribute, not only to his native ability and hard work and his background as the son of a country doctor, but to the development of Toronto as an important medical centre.

His friends, and they were many, will recall him chiefly for his engaging frankness and his buoyant enthusiasm. It was these characteristics, too, that made him such a good teacher. From his immense clinical knowledge he could give practical examples and illustrations that turned abstruse class-room subjects into vital personal problems. He will be remembered with admiration by thousands of thankful students.

Howe's Cow

DURING our recent spell of "involuntary unemployment," when our mind was out to graze, we found that it was wandering about in a most disorderly and unpredictable fashion. Here, for example, are our reflections on two matters, first, that Canadian manufacturers sell most of their exports for sterling (of which we have too much) and buy most of their imported materials and parts for U.S. dollars (of which we have too few) and, second, that Mr. Howe plans to reverse this process and get our manufacturers to sell finished products in the United States:

Canadian cows, like all their ilk,
Will import grass and export milk;
But can a kind of cow be found
Who'll work the other way around?
A grass-exporting kind of cow
Will now be built by Mr. Howe.

DANCE BAND

THE viols, fashioned for melodious noise,
The royal trumpet and the rich trombone,
Flame into discords like the hoots of hell.

All overtones are emptied of their joys,
Lost in the reedy howl of saxophone;
The scales ill-tempered and admixed pell-mell.

Flutes, mellow horns are now unwanted toys,
Tubas may grunt and the bassoons may groan
While the brave drums are battered all too well.

And yet blithe maidens and delightsome boys,
All gently-bred, well-mannered as your own,
Wildly applaud, ejaculating, "Swell!"

I wonder if their mental equipoise
(Jarred by a factor presently unknown)
Is out of balance and not working well?

How Emigrating Briton Picks Dominion of His Future

By HARWOOD STEELE

In this, the third article of a series on British immigration, Harwood Steele, who is now in Britain, deals with the policy adopted by the great self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth, reveals the generous aid extended to migrants by the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, outlines the procedure whereby would-be migrants are approved and those selected are sent forward to their destinations and gives particulars of Canada's work, with an account of the Ontario Air Immigration Plan.

The necessity for more positive action by Canada, in view of the situation herein revealed, seems obvious.

In his next article, the author will discuss the probable effect on Britain of the present movement overseas.

Dunchurch, England.

ONCE upon a time an old woman with many sons fell upon evil days. Her sons said "Mother, we must go away to seek our fortunes." The old woman gave them her blessing. Then certain fairies spoke in turn to them, saying, "If you come with me, I will lead you across the sea to a lovely Princess and a crock of gold and you will live happily ever after." So the sons set out. The first went west, the second east, the third south—

And so on. Remember the old nursery tale? It's being re-told today, about Mother Britain and hundreds of thousands of her sons and daughters resolved to migrate overseas. And I can think of no better way of describing what is being done for them by the great British Commonwealth countries than through that re-told tale, so vital to Canada and the whole wide world.

Of those hundreds of thousands, I shall follow only five: Charlie, destined for any part of Canada, 'Orace (a Cockney) for Ontario—our only province with a real immigration plan, Andy for Australia, Ned for New Zealand, and Sammy for South Africa. Simon for Southern Rhodesia, Kenny for Kenya and many others might be dealt with too. But these, the Big Five, are enough.

First, Mother Britain's blessing. Have no doubt—it has been given. On November 4, 1947, Lord Addison, leader of the Government in the House of Lords, added Labor's endorsement to previous pledges: "It is for us, consistent with our own needs and at some risk, to meet the demands of the Dominions for more people. The Government are making a bona fide endeavor to do so."

Mother's Blessing

What's more, Mother Britain is handing her restless brood the traditional shilling. She has offered to pay part of the cost of passages overseas for migrants approved by overseas governments. Her only stipulation is that those governments shall not actively campaign for doctors, dentists, nurses, miners and certain others in short supply at home.

Now, the fairies — the overseas governments. Any British subject, by birth or naturalization in the British Isles, says Canada—and of course Ontario, conforming to Dominion Regulations—is eligible for immigration. Australia and New Zealand say the same of "British subjects ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom" and South Africa of "natural-born British subjects." Of course, all these fairies demand that migrants have good health, good character and sufficient means for self-maintenance till established, want only workers in specified occupations, with their dependents, and bar criminals and other undesirables.

Canada, again including Ontario, has set no official target, though in June last Mr. Allon Peebles, of the Department of Labor, suggested 44,000 workers . . . within the next one or two years"—with their dependents that is probably 120,000 immigrants. But these figures cover immigrants from all sources, not Britain alone. Australia shoots for 70,000 workers from all sources, New Zealand for 7,500 to 10,000 (British only), in 1948. South Africa says the sky's the limit.

Big publicity campaigns are unnecessary. But all the fairies use press stories, with window displays in the offices of their representatives in London and of travel agencies and transportation companies throughout the country, aided by the British Ministry of Labor and National Service and reinforced by pamphlets and leaflets issued to enquirers. Well placed in Trafalgar Square, the Strand, off the Haymarket and in Piccadilly, the London windows put up a brave show.

Application Assembly Line

So Charlie and 'Orace decide to go west, Andy and Ned to turn east and Sammy to travel south. And they begin the task of getting there, of securing official endorsements, passages, the transfer of funds and effects and the allotment of jobs and homes in their new world. To start with, they must confirm that they are really wanted overseas. All the governments concerned keep up-to-date lists showing how many persons of what occupations their countries can absorb—a wise precaution, to prevent the immigration destitution of the bad old days. Immigration offices in London, the country-wide Ministry of Labor and National Service, travel agencies and transportation companies, happily-named Rainbow Corner, London headquarters of the Ontario Air Immigration Plan, the Plan's offices in Birmingham and Glasgow and 6 touring Australian selection officers will tell the lads if there is a place for them on these lists.

Then, of course, comes "Fill up a form" with your full case-history and take it to this one or that for interview. Charlie will go to the transportation companies, 'Orace to Air Plan officials, Andy, Ned and Sammy to immigration people. This interview approves the applicant's request for a job and a passage, though it does not actually allot either.

Health Check

Next, every man, woman and child is medically examined, to discover contagious or serious organic diseases or disability affecting earning power. Charlie endures the exam with a medical officer of the Dominion Department of National Health at the Immigration Office in London or an accredited practitioner elsewhere, 'Orace with the Department's officer attached to Air Plan offices, while the others say "Ninety-nine!" and cough in the Immigration Offices of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa or to medical officers of the Ministry of Labor and National Service.

This done, they win to the Magic Cave, where they get their fairy boats or wings—a passage by sea or air. Charlie has no option but to travel by regular transportation services, 'Orace finds a 'plane seat at Air Plan headquarters, the others may go out by regular services or under certain schemes.

A regular sea passage will cost Charlie $152 to $364, depending on the class of accommodation and

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whether he lands in Canada or the U.S.A. Andy will pay $236 to $740 (to Sydney), Ned $280 to $1,000 (to Auckland) and Sammy $156 to $612 (to Cape Town). But here's where Fairy Australia, Fairy New Zealand and Fairy South Africa are really smart. Australia, helped by Mother Britain's money, offers a free passage from old residence to new for ex-Service personnel, widows and dependents and an assisted passage for other Britons, within generous age limits, costing the migrant a maximum of $40. New Zealand has a similar ex-Service free passage scheme and a similar assisted passage scheme for single or widowed Britons between 20 and 35 years old without dependent children. South Africa runs two immigrant ships, at fares of from $200 to $236.

Air Prices

Regular air passages are cloud-high: $310.50, London to Montreal; $1,049 to $1,200 to Sydney, slightly more to Auckland; $668 to Johannesburg. A passage to Toronto under the Air Plan costs only $268 and can be had at the wave of a wand. Australia will soon provide an $800 passage, only part-paid by Andy.

Though his dependents must follow by sea, 'Orace shoots across from Rainbow Corner almost at once. The others may wait for months. The chief bottleneck is shipping, due to war losses, but aircraft are short too. The maximum number of passages likely to be available for British migrants, workers and dependents both, in 1948 is only: Canada, 60,000 (20,000 sea, 40,000 air); Australia, 29,500 (11,500 sea, 18,000 air); New Zealand, 7,500 (3,500 sea, 4,000 air); South Africa, 45,000 (40,000 sea, 5,000 air). Total, 75,000 sea, 67,000 air. Compare this with, say, 1913, when 150,000 British immigrants moved by sea to Canada alone.

Comes, at last, departure. The lads have their passports (obtained direct from the British Passport Office) and have finished last-minute transactions: The transfer of funds—small sums in pocket, and up to $20,000, spread over four years to Canada; any amount, at any time, to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa (sterling areas). Taking out insurance. Shipping effects. All these direct with bankers and the like. 'Orace finds them all at Rainbow Corner.

Will our migrants win the Prin-cess now, with the crock of gold, and live happily ever after? That depends on their passing examination at the port of entry, then getting jobs, homes, after-care. Charlie is helped—somewhat. 'Orace is temporarily accommodated in a reception depot, guided to a job by provincial officials, allowed to return for another if not suited. Andy, Ned and Sammy are treated like 'Orace and either helped with housing or forbidden to move their dependents till housing is assured.

Two points stand out in this modern nursery-tale:

The efficiency and convenience of the Ontario Air Immigration Plan.

The lack of Canadian Federal Government assistance in obtaining and paying immigrant passages.

Hopes

Improvements are promised. I hope they mean more shipping. As South Africa (white population one-fifth of Canada's) has regained control of roughly 60,000 sea passages for migrants and others in 1948 by Union-Castle Line alone, this should be possible. And I hope they mean subsidies. As Canada is now accepting 40,000 displaced and other Europeans, with more perhaps following, at little or no cost to themselves, reduced fares to Britons, who bore the brunt of 1939-45, might surely be provided. Today's the time. Tomorrow otherwise may find a large part of our share committed to Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa.

• •

EPITAPH FOR A PRETTY GIRL

DEATH, enamored of her eyes,
Stole her heart and here she lies.
But poor Death we must forgive
For her beauty makes him live.

SOPHIA A. JAMIESON

VICKS INHALER BRINGS GREATER
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MAKES COLD-STUFFED NOSE FEEL CLEARER IN SECONDS!
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Great-West Leader

LOUIS WHITE

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In every one of his thirty years with the Great-West Life, Mr. White has won membership in the Company's top production club and in 1948 he will be President of the club for the ninth time.

Mr. White has established during his thirty years with the Great-West Life, an enviable record in Canadian life insurance circles.

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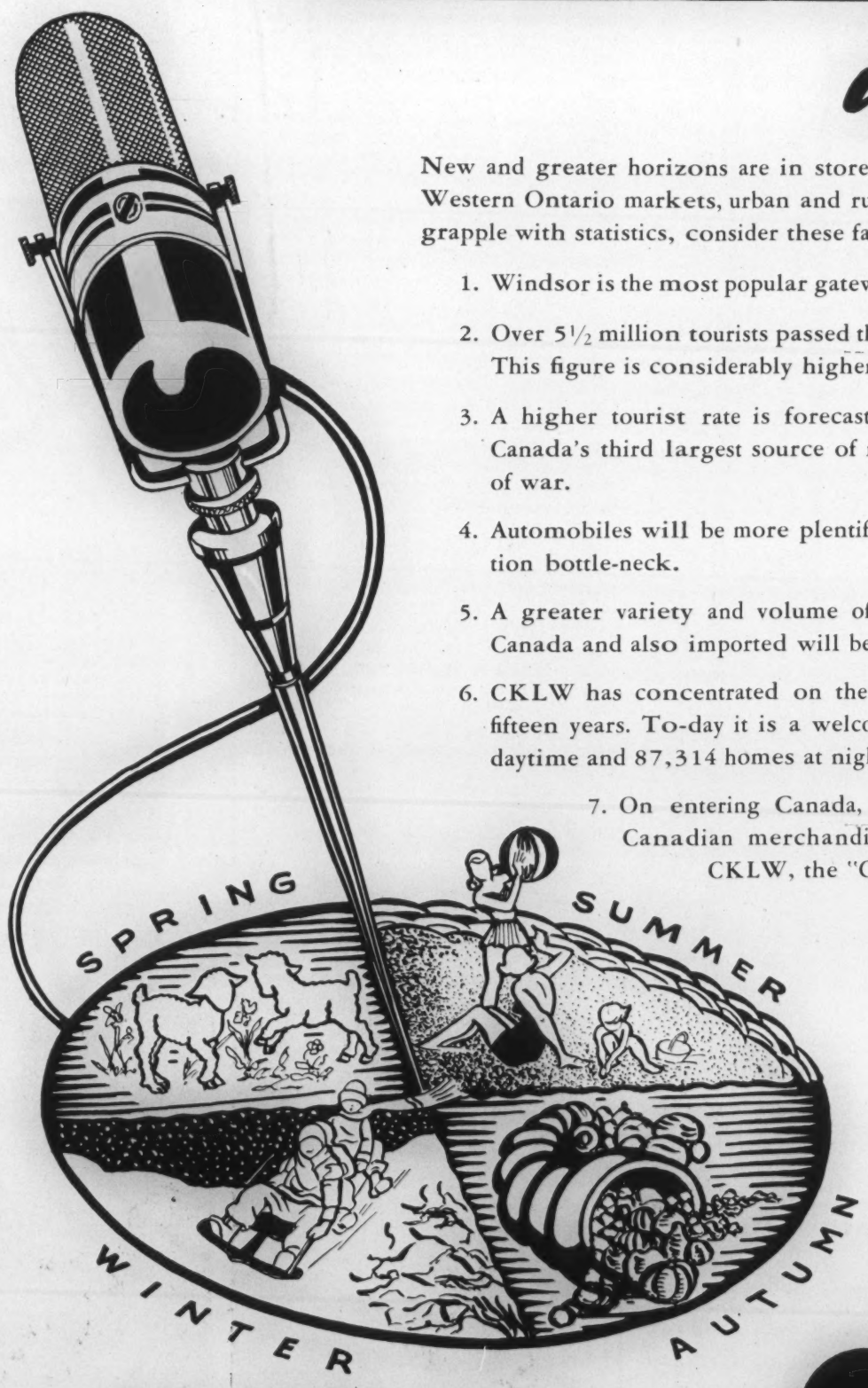

New and greater horizons are in store for your Advertising Dollar in the Western Ontario markets, urban and rural, in 1948. If you're in a mood to grapple with statistics, consider these facts:

1. Windsor is the most popular gateway to Canada from the United States.
2. Over 5½ million tourists passed through the Port of Windsor in 1947. This figure is considerably higher than the previous year.
3. A higher tourist rate is forecast for '48 with the tourist industry, Canada's third largest source of revenue, in high gear after six years of war.
4. Automobiles will be more plentiful, thereby reducing the transportation bottle-neck.
5. A greater variety and volume of consumer goods manufactured in Canada and also imported will be available.
6. CKLW has concentrated on the Western Ontario market for over fifteen years. To-day it is a welcome visitor in 95,710 homes in the daytime and 87,314 homes at night.
7. On entering Canada, the tourist will learn much about Canadian merchandise and vacation resorts through CKLW, the "Good Neighbor Station."

After considering these points, you'll agree there's a brighter future in store for your Advertising Dollar if you use it through CKLW in '48.

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OTTAWA LETTER

What Are the Democratic Methods for Reducing Cost of Living?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

TODAY the rising cost of living is the outstanding political issue in the Canadian capital, and the policies of the three major political groups toward the problem make a curious study. The Government has fumbled the issue; it is toying around with palliatives. Either it does not understand what is wrong and is hoping that the situation will right itself without too much damage, or it knows what ought to be done and lacks either the courage to apply the remedy or to take the Canadian public into its confidence and ask for its help.

This would be a golden opportunity for the political opposition, but so far they have fumbled just as badly as the Government. They, too, either fail to see what is needed, or are shying away from the drastic surgery required, in the knowledge that it would be political suicide to advocate it.

The sum of these positions is that both the government of the day and the two or three opposition groups are toying with palliatives with a maximum of political appeal, and ignoring or keeping silence on some of the possible economic restoratives which would cost them votes if they advocated them.

The problem of inflation and rising prices—which, as the London *Economist* acutely pointed out in its issue of December 20, are not one and the same thing—is a complex one. But any political parties asking the public of Canada to entrust them with the responsibility of heading up the government of Canada ought to have within their membership at least a handful of people who understand what is going on and what ought to be done about it. Unfortunately, accurate analysis is not enough. Even a hasty examination of the possible government steps to end inflation will show that those with a specious and popular appeal will not work, and those likely to work will be politically unpopular.

Controls?

But a politically unpopular issue may be so only because the public has never had the task adequately explained. The Government carried the Canadian public along with it during the war on many matters which were painful and unpleasant; indeed, on some occasions the public was away ahead of it in demanding the application of such measures. So far there has not been much attempt to deal with inflation in the same democratic and yet forthright way.

One school of political thought has been demanding the restoration of controls, and the Government has paid at least some slight lip-service to this doctrine. But consider the practical difficulties, at this stage, of reinstituting effective controls. To control prices, you must control distribution. There must indeed be control all the way from producer to consumer. Even more difficult, in the temper of the country just now, there is the fact that to control prices you must control wages. Finally, the constitution blocks the way.

To set ceilings on prices substantially below the levels which a free market would bring would result in one of two things: either production would stop, and producers would turn to lines where they would not have to go broke in order to go on producing; or the producers would find some black-market outlet in which they could re-coup their outlay. Those goods would disappear from the legal market. To set ceilings on a few selected items may have some temporary political attraction, but it leaves quite unaffected the broad trend of economic developments.

Subsidies, Lower Taxes

The return of subsidies on a large scale is another political day-dream. They could be used, again as a political sop or diversion, to reduce the cost of a few key commodities. But since inflation arises from an excess of demand over supply, of cash over goods, the subsidizing of certain commodities would merely increase the supply of money to bid for unsubsidized goods. Subsidies would merely divert the pressure and increase the strain on such controls as were left.

Another remedy being widely publicized by the Official Opposition is the sharp reduction of indirect taxes. This sounds promising, because by making certain goods cheaper such a move would relieve the fixed income groups from a bit of the "squeeze" they have been suffering from. But the lowering of indirect taxation has the same effect as a subsidy. The money which the Government would otherwise have sopped up by indirect taxation would, by lowering or abolishing such taxes, be turned loose again to compete for goods and services.

The classic or text-book remedy for inflation is to contract credits and raise interest rates. So far we haven't heard much advocacy of these measures either from the general public or the political leaders. There is not much doubt that this particular engine could be employed to end inflation in Canada if it were used drastically enough. But the dilemma here is very painful. A small or moderate contraction of credit, a limited rise in interest rates to the point where capital investment would be heavily curtailed, might very well plunge us into mass unemployment and deflation almost overnight. And consider the widespread squawks from the general public in possession of government securities if a rise in interest rates drove down the value of government bonds, say, to $80 or even $90 for a bond which they bought for $100!

Higher Productivity

Discourses on inflation usually end up with the platitude that the only effective way in the long run is to increase the supply of goods and services by an increase in production. Even this apparent truism has been partly exploded by the observation that every dollar's worth of new production also adds another dollar to the present money supply, to the daily or monthly earnings of the producers. If this is actually how it works, it would seem likely to take a long time to get out of the woods that way. What is really needed is increased production with the existing equipment and the present staffs; higher efficiency without any increase in outlay; greater production per shift or per person at the same wages. These are disinflationary forces without any question.

Between 1941 and 1945, the Government and the people of Canada made a very effective fight against inflation. Some of the weapons they used in war are probably not available when the war is over, especially in a federal state in which "property and civil" rights is a matter exclusively under the jurisdiction of the provinces. (The provinces are normally very sensitive about their legislative rights, but they have shown remarkable restraint lately about picking up the problem of peacetime controls of prices, wages and other elements of the inflationary situation.) Other weapons are still available, but they are politically unpopular, and there is no sign that the Government or the opposition parties will advocate them.

The most democratic way to skim off the present excess of purchasing power over supply of goods would be a combination of taxation and borrowing such as was used during the war. These are obviously the times to be paring down the national debt. If we cannot make headway now, with the gross national product at the highest level in our history, what becomes of the whole "cyclical theory" of budgeting which was to be such a mainstay and comfort when the next signs of deflation and unemployment came along?

Government spending cannot be freely poured out during an era of deflation unless the governments responsible are prepared to skim off the surplus in times of boom. So far the Government has not shown evidence that it has the courage to tackle the problem this way, nor the foresight to take the public frankly into its confidence. And the opposition parties are busy beclouding the real issues by playing around with fallacies and palliatives.

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DOMINION LIFE APPOINTS OFFICERS

K. S. RABB
Assistant Treasurer

R. G. PAUL
Assistant Secretary

A. A. MORISON
Sales Promotion Manager

The Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo has announced the appointment of three new Company Officers. K. S. Rabb, formerly Manager of the Mortgage Department, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer and will continue to administer the Company's Mortgage investments. R. G. Paul, who has been serving as the Company's Field Auditor, has been made Assistant Secretary. A. A. Morison who has been in charge of Field Service and Advertising, has received the new title of Sales Promotion Manager and will continue to direct the Company's Advertising and sales promotional activities. These appointments were made at a Meeting of the Board of Directors in Waterloo, on Friday, December 19th.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Civil Rights Legislation Expected to Whet Pre-Election Interest

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

CIVIL rights legislation stands a good chance of passage in the current United States presidential election year. Negro and other minority groups are an important segment of voting populations of nine states which have 223 out of 266 electoral votes required to name a president. These are: New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and New Jersey. President Truman endorsed the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and the Administration is committed in several ways to civil rights legislation, and Republican Congressmen promised legislation against lynching, poll taxes and discrimination, during the second session of the 80th Congress.

Another type of minority that is frequently in the headlines but whose "rights" often get short shrift, are witnesses before Congressional committees. There is bi-partisan support for a fool-proof law to protect investigatory powers of committees and to guarantee fair play to witnesses.

Following recommendations recently made by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Attorney General Tom Clark announced that he will ask Congress to strengthen the Civil Rights law so that it will assure every man, woman and child in this country the civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

Although Congress passed a series of laws between 1866 and 1875 to provide federal protection of the civil rights of individuals "against interference either by public officers or private individuals," most of this civil rights law has disappeared from the statute books. It was removed either by repeal in Congress or decision of the Supreme Court.

There is difference of opinion about interpretation of the only two remaining sections of the civil rights law. These are sections of the U. S. Code. Section 51 on conspiracy may be used against private persons and public officers, and Section 52 covers public officers as individuals.

A Full Division

A Civil Rights Section was set up in the Department of Justice in 1939, and Mr. Clark will seek legislation to raise this to a full Division under the Assistant Attorney General. It would have the same set-up as the anti-trust and other divisions. Mr. Clark says that laws under which civil rights prosecutions must be handled are vague and fail to specify rights. Their use is governed by criminal law and criminal penalties. The Civil Rights Section is now so small that it has no staff for investigation or prosecution. Operation has been difficult because of the lack of more specific laws or definitions either in the Constitution or Federal statutes of the personal rights which may be protected by the Government.

There is no dearth of legislation before Congress on various facets of civil rights. A majority of the points covered by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, which recently issued its report, are represented in bills now up for consideration.

Action is expected some time in this session of Congress by sponsors of bills on discrimination in employment, anti-lynching, citizenship and naturalization, and such issues as Home Rule for the District of Columbia which has been blocked by voters who feel that the franchise may give Negroes political control of the Nation's capital.

Here is how other points of the Committee's list of recommendations are covered by legislation.

Fair employment practices code: The Senate Labor subcommittee "reported out", or okayed, the bill to the full Labor Committee. There are 15 bills on the subject before the House Labor Committee at present.

Anti-lynching act: Three bills are before the Senate Judiciary Committee and there are 13 bills locked up in the House Judiciary Committee, with a discharge petition pending.

Abolition of poll taxes: The Senate bill, passed by the House, July 21, 1947, is before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

Prohibition of discrimination and segregation: A segregation clause is contained in legislation which would affect all Federal grants-in-aid as for school lunches, health, housing and legislation. There are no special bills before the Senate but five bills are in the House before various Committees.

Safeguarding Employees

Loyalty program standards: President Truman has asked the Federal Worker Loyalty Board to safeguard the rights of accused Federal employees. A bill to clarify standards of the loyalty program was passed by the House, July 15, 1947, and is now before the Senate Civil Service Committees.

Laws against Communists: There are seven bills to outlaw Communism before the House un-American Activities Committee from which the Committee plans to draft a new bill. The Senate has no such legislation.

There are no bills before either Senate or House on these three items: Protection of rights of persons qualified to vote; creation of joint standing committee on civil rights; tightening laws against involuntary servitude.

The political parties are keenly aware of the influence of civil rights legislation on the vote. The minorities may well decide who will be President and which party will control Congress in 1949.

Republicans who control Congress have apparently set their policy on the issue. Last July the anti-poll tax bill passed, and in November House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., told a meeting on the Capitol steps that an anti-lynch bill would come up in the 1948 session. Furthermore, Representative Clifford P. Chase, New Jersey Republican, says he has been promised action on his anti-lynch bill by the party leadership. Hearings are to be held and he does not expect to have to force the bill out of committee with that petition. Senator Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey reports he will get his anti-lynching bill out this month.

The powerful Senate Majority Policy Committee headed by G.O.P. presidential aspirant Senator Robert Taft of Ohio has not announced definite decisions on what civil rights legislation will have priority in the second session. Expected to be on the list are the F.E.P.C., anti-lynching and poll-tax bills.

Racial Discrimination

Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York, is principal sponsor of a bill to prevent racial and religious discrimination in employment. A "younger" Republican and an able labor authority, this supporter of presidential hopeful, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, failed to get the measure recommended by the subcommittee. However, it is to be noted that a majority of the full committee supported F.E.P.C. when there was an attempt to eliminate it in 1944. These include: Senators Taft, Aiken of Vermont, Ball of Minnesota, Thomas of Utah, Murray of Montana and Pepper of Florida.

Twelve Representatives and eight Senators, equally divided as to party, have offered a bill to make it unlawful for employers, unions and the Government to practice discrimination in employment. It would set up a seven-man commission to investigate and judge unfair practices, with the right of appeal to the courts for enforcement. This bill is not as tough as the Ives measure, which calls for strict penalties and prohibits discriminatory advertising.

Congress has recently received legislation to ban citizenship barriers for "races of the Western hemisphere," Chinese, Filipinos and natives of India. There are also special bills before the Judiciary committee to permit naturalization of Koreans, Siamese, natives of Guam, Samoa and other countries still under ban. There are bills before Congress to prohibit immigration and naturalization of Nazis, war criminals and dangerous aliens, and for deportation and revocation of citizenship of disloyal Federal employees.

Touchy Issue

The segregation issue is touchy. Owners of real estate have seen values tumble upon the influx of Negroes. Whole areas of the National Capital that once were wholly white have now been taken over by colored residents. The Civil Rights Committee recommended that the use of Federal funds be banned where segregation is practiced. However, it is doubtful if such a bill would get though Congress. It would automatically cancel out hundreds of Federal grants in States now maintaining segregated institutions and it would stop all funds for the District of Columbia. Bitter arguments are waging on proposed anti-segregation clauses in bills for school lunch funds, Federal aid to education, housing and health.

The racial issue is basic in the current controversy over whether the voteless District of Columbia should get the vote and Home Rule and have a mayor and city council like everybody else. Three Federally appointed Commissioners now rule the roost.

A bill is to be introduced at the present session of Congress for a city council form of government. There is strong support for it, but pressure against the proposal comes from groups which fear the influence of the large Negro population if Washington gets self-government and the vote. A large percentage of the white population claims legal and voting residence in various states.

And about Communism. To those who would limit the rights of Communists or Fascists to speak or assemble, the Civil Rights Committee quotes Jefferson's first inaugural address:

"If there be any among us who wish to dissolve the Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is free to combat it."

Yet a number of bills to ban the Communist Party from the ballot and make it illegal or treasonable are before Congress. A solution proposed is to write a new bill to include registration of Communists as foreign agents and to give full publicity to Communist-front groups and their policies.

• •

RUSSIAN LULLABY

EARLY to bed
And early to shave
Makes you a good little
Communist slave.

Early to rise
And early to bed
Makes you a healthy
Reliable Red. J. E. P.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Ode to Winter Flu

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOW lovely to lie, relaxed and dozy
With a crackling fever to keep me cosy,
With the curtains drawn as the hours recede
And a good thermometer to read!
Oh, I don't want my loved ones near me,
Or friends and relatives to cheer me,
Go away, friends!
There isn't a thing for you to do;
Just leave me alone, with my flawless flu,
This fire and ice, which, chill yet fervent,
Gently muffles my every nerve-end
And leaves my mind all vague and wandery—
Somebody else can check the laundry.

Somebody else can do the springing
At the sound of the downstairs telephone ringing,
Somebody else can watch and see
That nobody wastes electricity,
By somebody else the cheques be written
And the package wrapped for hungry Britain.
Oh, welcome the lassitude and dizziness
When everything's somebody else's business!

So I don't want visits from cousins and aunts,
Or cups of tea, or potted plants,
Or letters deploring my affliction,
Or get-well cards, or detective fiction,
Or tactful studies in mental health,
Or novels to take me out of myself.
If you don't object, I'd much prefer,
Just to lie and read my thermometer.

LET someone else figure the fate of man
And the long-term hope of the Marshall Plan;
Some hand that is steadier than mine
Can settle the fate of Palestine.
Some clearer head than mine will hafta
Unravel the Party plan in Pravda,
And match it up to the strange dissemblin'
That daily issues from the Kremlin.
My mind, grown hazier and hazier,
Can't grapple with the fate of Asia.
I'm through.
Happy me, I've got the flu.

Oh, some their fancied ills to cure
Go South to a higher temperature.
Well, let them go if they're so minded,
I take my temperature where I find it.
Let those who can enjoy the super-
De luxe resort. I love my stupor.
And in an aspirin dream enmeshed,
By fevers warmed, by chills refreshed,
I rest in happy apathy
Above the battle-field that's me,
Far, far above the mortal fight
Of streptococcus and phagocyte.
While the salicylates insure
The right control of temperature.
One hundred and one, point five, is plenty
For my pet *dolce far niente*.
One hundred and one, point five, or near it,
Is the perfect climate of the spirit.

WITH mind detached from human ills
While chills follow fever and fever chills,
I let the radio ramble on
From dawn till dark
From dark till dawn.
Will Lester confess? Will hapless Mary
Be caught in the plot contrived for Larry?
Debate on foreign loan foreseen.
Answer *correct!* Here's your washing-machine!
Vishinski blasts the U.S. Press,
Will Helen Trent at last say yes?
What is Joyce Jordan's mystery?
(Who cares? Not me.)
Prophets foresee a backward spring,
And D U Z does everything.
The Government will be forced to borrow,

Workmen begin removal of mountings for Royal Observatory telescope from Greenwich to Herstmonceaux.

Cold wave forecast. Tune in tomorrow,
It's now exactly ten o'clock,
The U.N. Council hits a rock,
Gromyko says he won't retract,
So round, so firm, so fully packed,
Predict that butter price will soar,
So why not try it on *your* floor?
A change of cabinet in France,
With guaranteed deodorants,
Shortages loom, with prices high,
Collapse foreseen—but what care I?

Oh, what care I?
The hours and days go muffled by,
While I, unheeded and unheeding,
Lie safe behind my thermometer-reading.
Protected by the kindly germ
Which keeps me splendidly infirm.

Soon, far too soon, this flowing tide
Of chills and fever must subside.
Too soon will come the end of quiet,
And the mild but pleasing liquid diet;
Soon solids, and disquietude
Will end this happy interlude.
So leave me,
Do!
Leave me alone with my flu,
My cherished and
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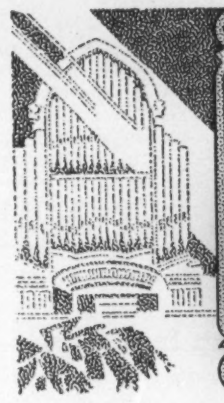

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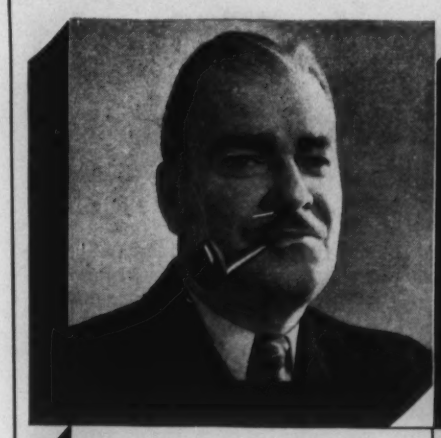

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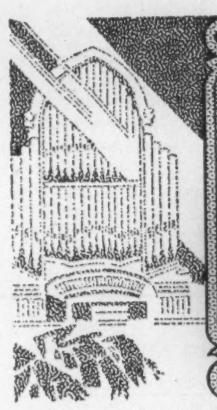

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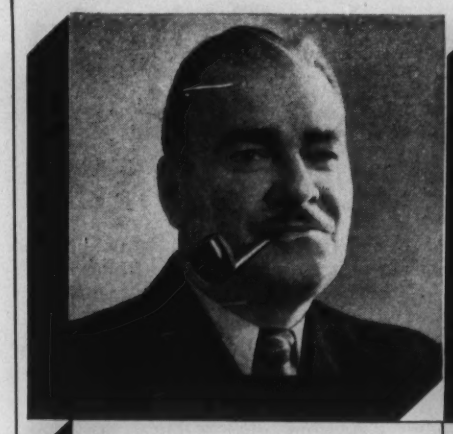

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Young Tories in Britain Raising Their Sights

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Although the U.K.'s Labor Government continues to win by-elections, its administration during the next two years will be held to an increasingly stricter accounting. Should the Conservatives be able to present a real threat at the next general election, their strength will lie in the calibre of the younger leaders of the party. A former Canadian correspondent of the London Times here considers the qualities and records of these prominent Tories.

Anthony Eden is favored for party leadership and, although no other Conservative appears a likely rival at this time, a number will make him good lieutenants.

THE Laborite victory in the last by-election at Gravesend must have damped down the rising hopes of the British Conservative party that a general election, which they might force in the near future, would restore it to power. But politics are an uncertain game and, if the Socialist Ministry of Mr. Attlee cannot two years hence show a record of some success in extricating Britain from her present trials and difficulties, the Conservatives will at least have an even chance of securing another mandate. So some interest must attach to the qualities, outlook and records of the men who are bearing the brunt of the work of the Opposition in the present Parliament. Thereby they are staking out claims to be included in the next Conservative Cabinet.

Today the immense popular prestige of Winston Churchill and his expert mastery of parliamentary tactics are invaluable to the Conservative party. However, they are waning assets as an ageing man in his seventy-third year has obvious limits set to his political career. Meanwhile Anthony Eden seems to have reestablished himself as the first favorite for his party's leadership, when Mr. Churchill vacates it. Eden's proven abilities as a statesman, his special experience of international affairs and his possession of a progressive outlook on domestic issues are an admirable equipment for it. But he could not hope to tackle effectively the problem of guiding Britain's destinies without an adequate array of able lieutenants.

It happens that very few of the Conservative politicians of the older vintage are of first-rate calibre. Such of them as were blind adherents of Neville Chamberlain in the calamitous days of appeasement are too discredited not to be liabilities in any ministry. Some who did not carry the appeasers' brand were killed in the war and others have deserted politics for other fields. Lord Eustace Percy, as Principal of Armstrong College at Newcastle, is absorbed in educational work. Sir Donald Somervell is busy at the bar and Mr. Duff-Cooper, who recently retired from the British Embassy at Paris, is not in Parliament. Sir John Anderson and Sir Andrew Duncan, who both served with credit in Churchill's Ministry, still sit upon the front opposition bench but it is understood that both of them want to retire at the end of the present Parliament.

So the Conservative party, when it comes to power, must look for its Cabinet material largely among the younger generation. Among the Tory politicians, who are more or less contemporaries of Mr. Eden, the three outstanding figures are Harold Macmillan, R. A. Butler and R. K. Law. All of these gentlemen already wear the accolade of ministerial rank.

Harold Macmillan

The senior of the trio is Mr. Macmillan, whose reputation is so high that serious consideration has been given to his possibilities as leader of his party. A product of Eton and Oxford, he served with credit in the Grenadier Guards in the first world war and got some useful experience of Canada, while acting about 1919 as A.D.C. to the Governor-General, the late Duke of Devonshire, whose daughter, Lady Dorothy Cavendish, he married. Joining after the war the publishing house of his family, the Macmillan Company, he is today its chief directing spirit and is regarded as a very able man of business. Entering Parliament first in 1924 as Conservative member for Stockton-on-Tees, he soon made his mark as a competent parliamentarian. But after a few years experience of the passivity and fecklessness of the Baldwin Ministry, he broke out into open insurgency and, refusing to accept the party whip, took an independent line. He also embodied his distinctly radial views upon economic and social problems in a book called "Industry and the State" and has since expanded them in two other books "Reconstruction—a Plea for a National Policy" and "The Middle Way".

When Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister and leader of the Tory party, Macmillan resumed regular allegiance to it. Early in the war he was given cabinet rank as Minister of State and sent to the Mediterranean, where he did useful work as the political representative of the British Government. He lost his seat in the débacle of 1945 but was soon provided with a safe seat. He is usually the first spokesman of the Opposition in economic debates.

There is no question of Macmillan's abilities and, while he is a vigorous opponent of the Labor party's methods, he is in general sympathy with their objective of a drastic reconstruction of the social and economic order. He is fond of reminding people that, although he is the brother-in-law of a duke, he is also the great-grandson of a highland crofter. It was from a little farm in the island of Arran that Daniel and Alexander Macmillan fared forth more than a century ago to found the famous publishing house. Macmillan aspires to impose on the Conservative party policies which would dispel the idea that it is the party of naked reaction and he favors a close working alliance with the Liberals, if a complete merger is not possible.

In these aims he has an enthusiastic and effective ally in a younger politician, Mr. R. A. Butler, a scion of the famous Cambridge family of Butlers, which has given to Britain many fine scholars and public servants. Born in 1902, he was educated at Marlborough and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took high academic honors. "Rab" Butler as he is called, through his marriage with a daughter of the immensely rich Courtauld family, was freed from the necessity of making his living in some profession and entered the Commons at the youthful age of 27 in 1929 for a division of Essex. He has held it ever since.

Foreign Office, Education

Butler came to the front rapidly as a debater and before the late war began, he was rising up the Ministerial ladder in under-secretarial posts. His success as the adjutant of Eden at the Foreign Office induced Churchill to make him Minister of Education and in this role during the war he carried through successfully a generous measure of educational reform. The measures raised the age for leaving school, enlarged greatly the facilities for higher education and introduced varied other improvements in the British system of education. When Winston Churchill reorganized his cabinet before the election of 1945, he gave Butler the difficult post of Minister of Labor but he never had a chance to prove his mettle in it.

Today at the age of 45 Butler is one of the leading figures of the Conservative party but he is much too progressive in his views to suit its "diehard" wing. They made no secret of their annoyance with him, when at the last national conference of the Conservative party, he took a leading part in securing the endorsation by the delegates as part of the Tory program, of a new "Industrial Charter". This charter marked a great advance upon the party's previous pronouncements about economic and labor policies.

Mr. Richard Law, the only surviving son of the Canadian-born Andrew Bonar Law, who held the office of Prime Minister for a brief

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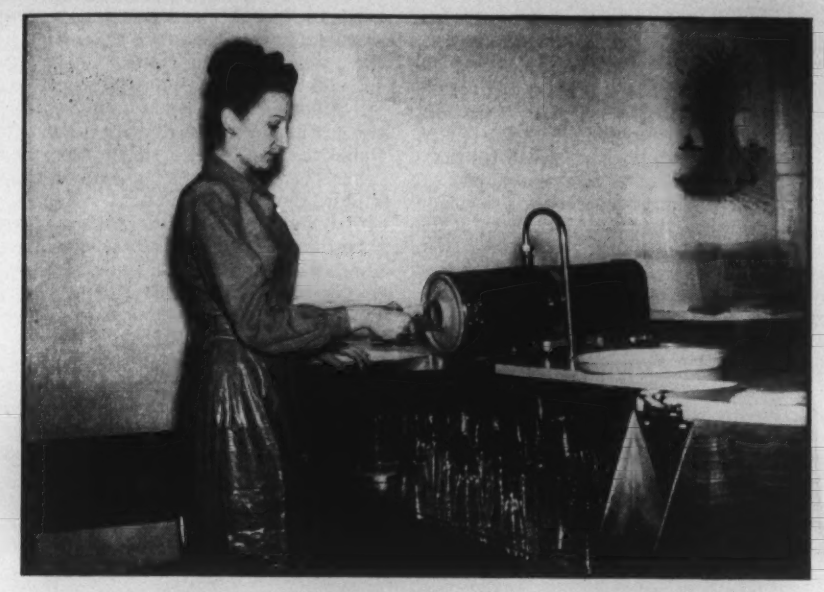

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spell in 1923-24, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Oxford. After graduation, he worked for some years on the New York *Herald Tribune* and other papers in the U.S. He married an American wife. Entering the Commons in 1931, he soon showed that he had inherited a goodly share of his sire's political ability but, like Macmillan, he too became an insurgent. During the era of appeasement, as a staunch supporter of Mr. Churchill he was continually at loggerheads with his leaders. Indeed a forceful condemnatory speech which he delivered after the terrible fiasco of the British campaign to save Norway is credited with dealing the final deathblow to the tottering ministry of Chamberlain.

When Churchill became Prime Minister, he rewarded Law for his loyalty by making him first Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and later promoting him to be Minister of State and, when he reorganized his Cabinet in 1945, Minister of Education. In all his posts he acquitted himself so well that he came to be regarded as one of the rising hopes of his party. At the general election of 1945 he lost his seat but another was soon found for him.

Law has proved to be one of the most effective critics of the Attlee Ministry, especially in the field of foreign policy. A man of great charm and natural modesty, Law's lack of pushfulness probably rules out any prospect of the party's leadership for him and his essentially progressive views would make him unacceptable to its right wing, but his speeches always command respect in the country and he will be a force in the councils of Conservatism.

Quintin Hogg

A younger politician than the above trio is the Hon. Quintin Hogg, who as the son and heir of Lord Hailsham, a former Tory Lord Chancellor, was born in the political purple. Educated at Eton and Oxford, where he was President of the University Union, he was from his early days bent upon a political career. At the age of 27 he was elected for Oxford City, a seat which he has held ever since. He did not agree with the "appeasement" policies of his leaders but, being a very orthodox young Tory, he was careful not to push his differences with them to the extent of open revolt as Macmillan and Law did and always kept his party regularity.

Lack of aggressiveness is not one of the handicaps of Quintin Hogg and in point of sheer intellectual ability he towers above all his contemporaries in the Conservative party. He has always had the ear of the House of Commons for his views, which on domestic questions are by no means unprogressive. But despite his high prestige as a parliamentarian, the leadership of his party is beyond his grasp for two reasons. One is that his unconcealed good opinion of his own abilities, his lack of the graces which attract friendship, and his rigid puritanism do not make for popularity with any section of the House of Commons. Another reason is that when his aged father, Lord Hailsham, now an invalid, dies, his son will automatically go the House of Lords. It was finally decided in 1924, to the bitter disappointment of the Marquess Curzon, that in view of the weakness of the Labor Party, the second in the state, in the House of Lords, a Peer should not hold the office of Prime Minister.

Mr. Hogg, who is very ambitious, stated in public not long ago that he had been trying for 20 years to find ways and means for avoiding elevation to the Lords and banishment from the Commons. But there is no escape from his doom, unless the composition of the Lords is changed.

Peter Thorneycroft

One of the most militant progressives among the younger Tories is Peter Thorneycroft, a member of a well-known family in the Midlands. From Eton he passed into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and was an officer in the British Artillery until he resigned his commission in 1930 and went to the Bar. Entering the House of Commons through a by-election in 1938, he interrupted his political career to serve with credit during the war but he had managed by his intermittent interventions in debate to make such a high reputation for himself that when he lost his seat in 1945, another was soon found for him. He is on the extreme leftist fringe of his party; he has been an active ally of Butler and Macmillan in their efforts to bring the Tory program into conformity with the times and to make it offer some attractions to the working classes.

Another promising politician with an Eton-Oxford background is John Maude, K.C., son of Cyril Maude, the well-known actor. Called to the Bar in 1925, he had established himself as one of the leading counsel at it before he was elected as a Tory for Exeter in 1945. The gifts which he has demonstrated as a parliamentarian coupled to his legal abilities, assure him of one of the high law offices in the next Conservative Cabinet.

Scotland's best contribution of a rising politician to the Tory party is Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, who, although he sits for a division of Liverpool, was educated at Watson's College and Edinburgh University. Climbing to the front rapidly at the English bar, he also made such quick progress in Parliament that after a few years in it he was Solicitor-General in Churchill's Ministry. As one of the British prosecutors at the Nuremberg trials he did a fine job and in the present House of Commons he is one of the most effective critics of the Attlee Ministry.

Of an older vintage is another Scot, Mr. Robert Boothby, who has been in the Commons since 1924. Unorthodox in his views on monetary problems, he is one of the most formidable debaters on the Tory side and a first rate broadcaster but he has a black mark on his record since he had to resign a minor office early in the war owing to his connection with a financial transaction, which Mr. Churchill deemed reprehensible.

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THE WORLD TODAY

How Big a War in Palestine, and Who Is Going to Stop It?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

SORTING out the welter of news from Palestine and the Arab capitals, what is clear is that while the Zionists are pressing plans of all kinds, for organizing an administration for their promised state, for bringing in a large immigration, and raising and equipping a defensive army, the Palestine Arabs are making no move whatsoever to set up a government for the part of the country assigned to them by the U.N.

What they have been organizing, with the aid of the Arab League states (Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Egypt), seems to have been intended as a campaign *against the partition plan* rather than an all-out assault on the Jewish community, in Palestine and throughout the Middle East. The grim sequence of attack, reprisal and counter-reprisal and the steady increase in casualties have shown, however, how easily such calculations can get out of hand as fear and fury grow on both sides.

Perhaps the only policy on which the Arab League states have been able to achieve complete agreement so far, is on presenting a common front strong and menacing enough to deter the United Nations from going ahead with the partition plan. They still have several months in which to hope for results from this policy, since the British are reported to have informed the U.N.'s Palestine Commission, when it came together last week, that they would be averse to having it arrive in the Holy Land until just before the mandate is relinquished, on May 15.

The explanation for this British move is simple enough. They stated over and over again during the U.N. discussions last year that they would not provide the forces to implement a solution which was not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. They don't intend to have the U.N. thrust this burden on them, nevertheless, by sending its commission along now to prepare the partition and draw the bitterly-disputed boundaries, greatly increasing the unrest in the country while British troops are still the only ones available for maintaining order, and still responsible for it under the mandate.

Should the United Nations, whose "Little Assembly" went into continuous session early this month, stick to its decision on partition, but still fail to provide any means of enforcement which could intimidate the Arab states, it seems certain that the latter will intensify their support of the present guerrilla campaign, to prevent a Hebrew Government from establishing its authority over the areas assigned to it in the U.N. scheme.

Will Arabs Use Armies?

In particular, it can be anticipated that the Palestine Arabs will refuse to recognize Jewish authority over the 397,000 Arabs included, with some 538,000 Jews, in these areas. They will probably counter this by setting up an Arab provisional government for *all* of Palestine. What is not so sure is that the Arab League states will be prepared to deploy their national armies against the Jewish forces in such a case. It is much less certain, and indeed rather unlikely, that they would throw their armies against a U.N. constabulary, if one were to be sent to Palestine with the partition commission.

The two points which one may most usefully discuss are, therefore, how serious the projected guerrilla warfare will become, for on this will depend whether the Zionists will be able to set up their state; and whether the Security Council will be able to agree on sending a force to Palestine to implement the partition plan, for without such action the U.N. may have to abandon it.

The New York *Times'* correspondent on the spot declared in a recent dispatch that observers in Palestine were virtually unanimous in the belief that the chances of serious and prolonged fighting there have been dangerously underrated in America and elsewhere.

This correspondent, Sam Pope Brewer, also casts doubt on the estimates of various British sources that King Abdullah of Transjordan stands ready to occupy the Arab section of Palestine—or at least the main central section—and has loaned his Arab Legion to the British for police work in this area with that in mind.

It is true that Abdullah affirmed to a group of foreign correspondents not long ago that such action would be necessary "to protect the interests of the Arab population." But the strongest opposition to such an attempt has developed among the Mufti's following in Palestine and among the other Arab governments. The Iraqi Prime Minister, though representing a country ruled by a member of Abdullah's family, seems to have "leaked" to the press that in visiting Amman on his way to Cairo last month he warned Abdullah that any such move would be regarded as a desertion of the common cause and would bring a popular revolt in Transjordan.

Since then there have been reports of desertions from the force which Abdullah would have to use, his British-trained Arab Legion. Now it is reported that a new meeting of the Arab League states is to be held, to try to bring Abdullah and the Grand Mufti together in a common program of action and statement of policy for Palestine.

Fighting Heavier in Spring

On the Jewish side a factor which could greatly intensify the guerrilla warfare is the extremism of the Irgun and Stern underground groups, numbering perhaps 6,000 to 7,000 men between them. The restraint of the Haganah, which has come out more or less into the open as the official army of the incipient Jewish state, in the face of the early Arab reaction, irked the Irgunists and Sternists as much as the Haganah attitude towards the British has done in the past.

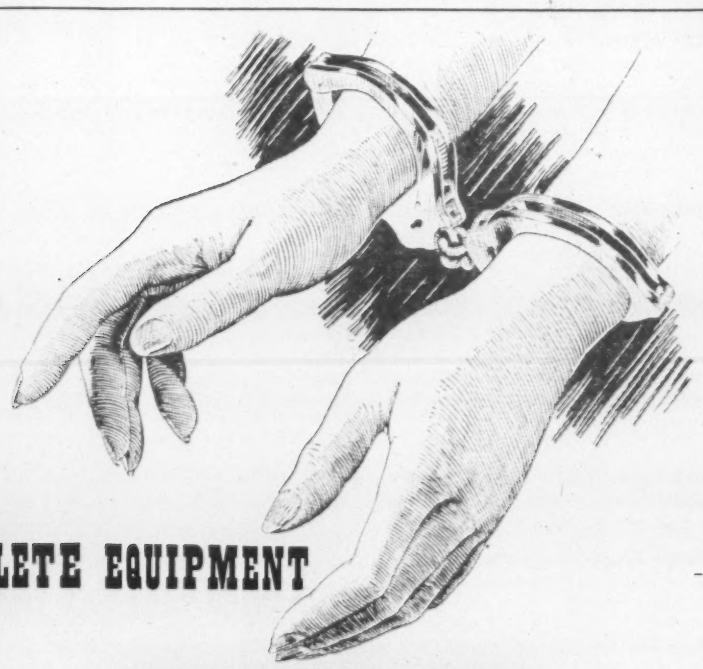
They have tended more and more to take things into their own hands and may prove, under these more dangerous circumstances, to be an even greater embarrassment than before to the Jewish Agency, a body preparing to assume authority as their government.

Organized Arab guerrilla warfare is expected on a larger scale in the spring. Only a few thousands of Palestine Arab guerrillas have thus far received a short course of training in Syria. The youths flocking to recruiting offices in other Arab states have still to be trained, armed and organized. Only in spring will it become practicable for them to hide out in the hills. And British troops will be leaving by then.

Surely the Security Council will use these remaining months of grace to take firm action to save both the peace and its own waning prestige? It is possible, but by no means certain. With the conflict between the Western powers and the Soviets growing in Germany, Western Europe, Greece and Korea, neither the Soviets nor the Americans will agree easily on a common plan of action for Palestine.

There was a natural feeling of relief in some quarters when they did agree last October, on partition. Trying to be constructive, the New York *Times*, among others, expressed editorially the hope that Russia "honestly means to go along with us and other nations in making an effort to bring peace and security to Palestine."

I suggested very briefly at the



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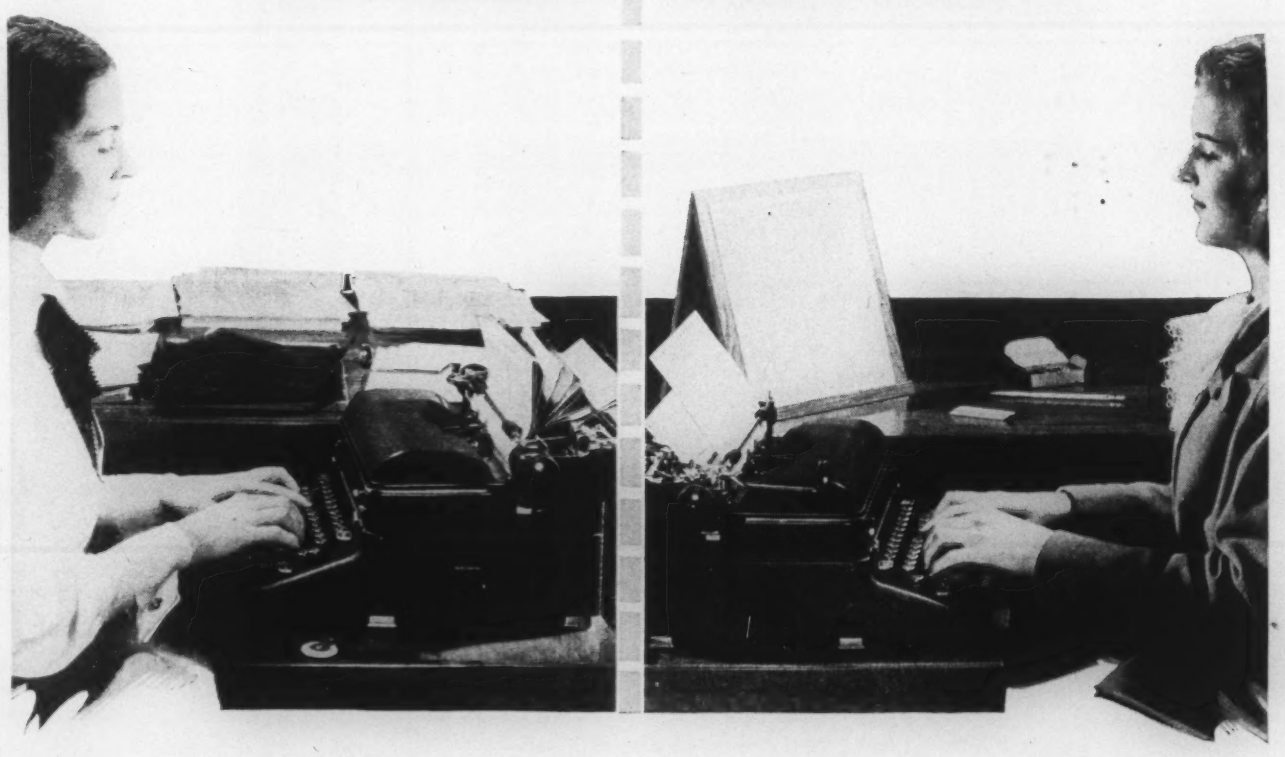

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time that it didn't make sense to think that the Soviets, while mobilizing all of their forces to defeat the American plan to bring stability to Europe, would consciously help an American plan to bring stability to the Middle East.

For such stability would aid American "oil imperialists" to complete their pipe-lines and "fasten their grip" on the oil reserves there. It would secure the rear of the anti-Communist front which the Americans have been trying to build up in Italy, Greece and Turkey. And it would relieve the strains which have been forcing America's partner, Britain, to abandon piece by piece, her once-strong Middle Eastern strategic position.

Soviet Motives in Palestine

Surely the Soviet calculation on Palestine was, instead, that the partition plan favored by the Americans was *not* a move towards the hoped for peace and security but, especially with its purpose of providing for a further mass Jewish immigration, the surest way of provoking unrest throughout the Arab world.

I have mentioned several times during the past two years the curious assistance given by Soviet Russia and her satellites to Jewish emigration since the war. This has not yet been given the attention which it deserves.

Ninety thousand Jews were allowed to return from Soviet Russia to Poland. These were the survivors of an estimated 200,000 included in the deportation of upwards of a million persons (mainly nationalist Poles and Ukrainians) from Soviet-occupied Poland in 1940-41. Since these Jews were not deported for humanitarian reasons (else all Jews in Eastern Poland would have been "saved from the Nazis" in this way), it is doubtful if they were returned for humanitarian reasons, at a time of severe shortage of transport in Western Russia and vast problems of reconstruction which preoccupied Soviet thought and energies. The real reason becomes apparent, I think, when one considers that these deported Jews and the survivors of the holocaust in Poland were all striving to go to Palestine.

Of all the peoples of Eastern Europe who fell under Soviet control only the Jews have been allowed to leave freely. They alone had no trouble leaving Poland, crossing the Soviet Zone of Germany and other Soviet-controlled territories, on their way to Mediterranean ports. More recently, at least three large shiploads of Jews have been allowed to leave the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Burgas, and been intercepted off the Palestine coast.

Small-power U.N. Force?

Why this concern for the striving of Jews to leave Eastern Europe and go to Palestine? It cannot be said that the Soviet have heretofore shown any sympathy for Zionism. On the contrary it has been stringently suppressed in Russia, where it had its spiritual centre in Odessa in Tsarist days. Surely the aim has been to pour oil on the flames, to preoccupy British forces in Palestine so that British support for Italy, Greece and Turkey would be that much weaker, to embitter British-American relations, create Arab resentment against the Western powers and, as the most far-reaching aim, to spread unrest throughout the Arab world as part of the "loosening" process which would ripen it for social revolt.

It has always been a cardinal principle of Soviet policy to provoke disorder in areas presently beyond their control, while maintaining the most rigid order in all Soviet-controlled territories. Therefore I suggest that the Soviet purposes in seeming to back the American and Zionist-favored partition are: (1) to forestall a possible American move taking over the mandate from the British and establishing a new strategic base in the Eastern Mediterranean (as Lippmann has urged) (2) to deny the upper-class Arab leaders a victory (prevention of partition) which would strengthen their position among their peoples, (3) to ensure a further large immigration of Jews, which in the past has invariably caused Arab unrest, and (4) to include a Soviet contingent in any security force which the U.N. might send to Palestine.

The American delegation has proposed to the U.N. that an international constabulary, composed of volunteers, be raised, as a way of avoiding big power intervention and particularly the use of Soviet and American contingents. But the Assembly has no power to raise such a force, direct it, or pay it. Only the Security Council has this authority, and there the Soviets can insist on their share. Since there are no "volunteers" from the Soviet Union, and since the Soviets never permit their forces to mix with others, *they would insist on a separate occupation zone* and probably control of a port.

This would mean an opportunity to send in all of the customary paraphernalia of a Soviet occupation, N.K.V.D. agents, political manipulators and propagandists. If past experience is of any value — and it ought to be—we would see, before the two or three-year stabilization period was up, the familiar picture of a Soviet-favored political party, Soviet-favored newspapers, Communist-controlled labor organizations, the suppression of all anti-Soviet forces, and violent agitation against "imperialists" controlling the remainder of the country—exactly on the model of Korea, Austria and Eastern Germany, in all of which the Soviets are under covenant to practice no political interference.

With the increasing opposition and tension between the United States and the Soviets it seems highly unlikely that the Americans would accept any scheme which would hand the Kremlin such an opportunity. The Soviets could be expected to be just as cool towards the idea of sending American forces into Palestine. And it is admitted that the U.S. Army would be hard-pressed to find the necessary units at the moment, with its various occupation commitments, and before the enactment of Universal Military Training.

Attention has been concentrated, therefore, at Lake Success—still unofficially — on developing a plan whereby the smaller U.N. members, and preferably those situated furthest from Palestine, will provide the forces either by national contingents or voluntary enlistment, while the big powers help with the equipment and the finance.

But the small members are not keen on being thrust into the breach. They argue that a U.N. force without the big powers represented on it would not have the prestige to prevent an Arab-Jewish war. They are not too sure of their public opinion, in sending young men to fight, and in possibly incurring for their nation, as the British have done, the illwill of both the Arab and Jewish worlds.

On the other hand, the small members include some of the staunchest supporters of the U.N. who shudder to think of what will happen to its authority if, having voted for the partition of Palestine, the organization does not see it through in an orderly manner.

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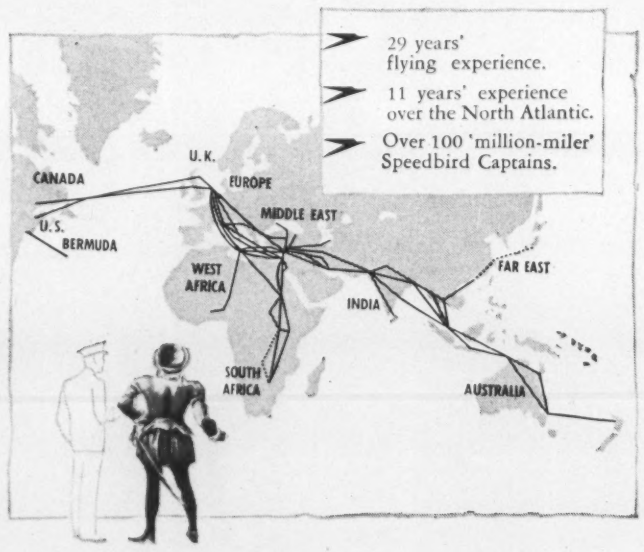

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Looking at U.S. Fields Without Rose Glasses

By PETER ALAMEINE

Not all Canadians who have emigrated to the U.S. have found the fields as green as they seemed when viewed from this country. Mr. Alameine reports on some of the reasons why the attractiveness went out of the scene for them—in some cases after only a few months.

Perhaps his appraisal of a U.S. life for Canadians is a bit severe and disparaging; nevertheless, for the young Johnny Canuck contemplating the move, it is a good corrective for the usual rose-colored glasses.

BLINDED by the thought that they would be welcomed by their American cousins, and hankering after the reputedly high salaries, 316 Canadian engineers and 756 miscellaneous professionally-skilled Canadians, most of them with degrees, squinted through blinkers and headed for Uncle Sam's bailiwick in 1946-47.

To me that expression "our American cousins" is the greatest hoax of all time. Having been through that illusory mirage, I have no hesitation in saying that we are poles apart, that if there is any relationship it is on paper only. However, those who have gone are now learning for themselves. This is intended as a red light to those of our technical men still fondling the idea—and they run into the thousands.

Let's assume you have decided to go to the U.S., that the intangibles separating Canadians and Americans doesn't scare you, and that in your book, the green fields look sufficiently loaded with chlorophyl as represented by Uncle Sam's greenbacks. You will find that a job is easy to get, but —don't forget it is just as easy for the next person. You were smart, though. You teased the big companies until they were curious to see you. Clutching your degree — of course, you have one? — in your money-grubbing paw, you now are being interviewed by the big boss of the department interested in you. A few pat questions—he likes your tie or the way you brush your hair—and you are in. But let's get back to that degree question.

You are justly proud of your degree. But dump your pride at the border. It will avail you nothing in the States where B.A. and B.S. degrees in anything and everything are a dime a dozen.

Recently a friend of mine returned from the U.S. to Canada. (Oh, yes, there is a return movement.) In the States he had attended a night school sponsored by a famous mid-western college. The class of thirty, specially selected and restricted, had three members without degrees. The rest were degree-men taking credit for their Master's. They represented average American graduates, who knew that a degree in itself would not lift them above the common run of degree men. They would have to obtain their Master's. And when they had that, they realized that to obtain any kind of academic recognition, they would have to acquire their Doctorate. Such is the frantic struggle for scholastic honors going on below the line. However, a Canadian graduate need have no fear of U.S. graduate competition, on a comparable degree basis.

But degrees or the lack of them notwithstanding, you have landed a job and a place to hang your hat. You have six months of American living under your belt. The little doubts are beginning to creep in. You wonder—

The first thing that strikes you about Americans is their completely natural "insincerity." This may stem from their nationalistic background, and it could be a defence mechanism against the characteristic traits of many of the nationals who have gone through the melting pot. There has to be a measure of insincerity in their dealings with each other, a sort of preparedness for the well-known "two-time," without which they may be taken for the equally well-known ride.

Shifting Personnel

While much insincerity may stem from fear of losing a job, there is a widely diverging angle to this that is difficult to tag—the huge mob of continually shifting personnel. It is that phase of American life which probably gave you your start in your new job. Some fellow with anything from one to twenty years service probably got fed up or had a row with the boss, and quit. Quitting does not have the serious connotation with which it is labeled in Canada. American personnel managers work on the premise that always there is a better man for each job than the one in it now. Since that knowledge is commonly held, even by an incumbent, an unstable condition is created which makes for a fluid labor market —but gives you ulcers when you think that your job is held by such tenuous threads.

Although the personnel angle is important in the matter of holding a job in the U.S., it is generally conceded that the lure of the almighty dollar is paramount. The idea that nothing is immovably fixed, that one has the utmost liberty to quit if one can better oneself, is the reason for the huge floating labor supply—and the reason the insincerity is so great, for the country is too big industrially for anyone to worry about a day of reckoning.

What has been said in the matter of holding a job, may be at root in another purely American characteristic—emotional instability. That trait has been variously catalogued by their own writers, notably Wylie in his "Nation of Vipers." However, I do not agree with these cut and dried theories. They are too pat, too easily observable to be wholly true. Emotional instability generally is regarded as a tendency to go off half-cocked; to consider as already judged and "in the bag" improperly threshed-out ideas; to become wildly enthusiastic or equally as condemnatory on subjects on which there is only a superficial half-knowledge, and on which, obviously, only the emotions can be the guide.

These things so completely run the gamut of identifiable reactions of known ethnological groups that one does not need a divining rod to trace the source. The original Pilgrims on the "Mayflower" could have numbered no more than three or four hundred — a bare corporal's guard of British stock. Even those who came later and who formed the nucleus of the Boston Tea Party have been submerged in a welter of other races, none of which bear the slight-

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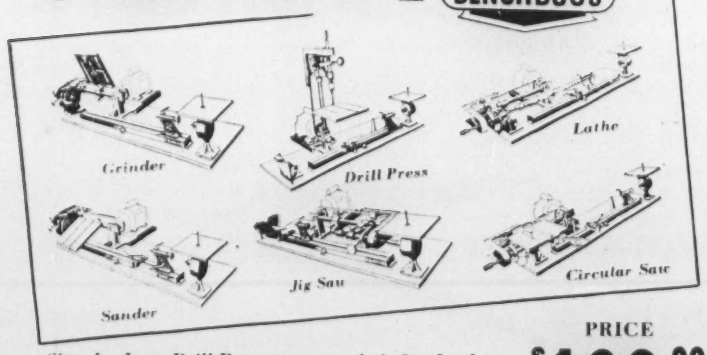

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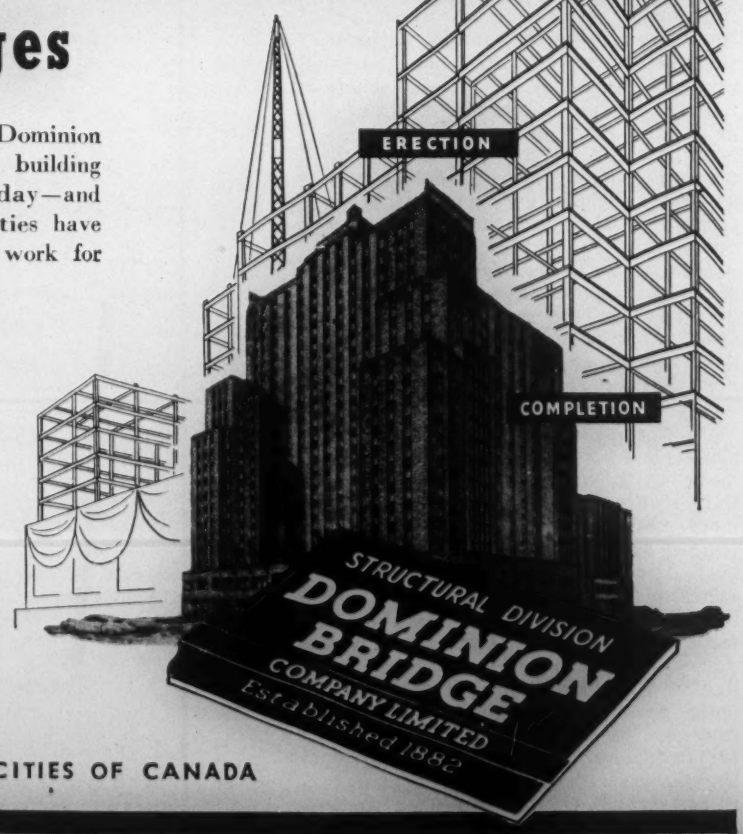

PLANTS AND OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF CANADA

est resemblance to the original, phlegmatic courageous people who could be relied upon to weigh things carefully before expressing an opinion—who are emotionally stable.

Traits galore color the average American scene. One of the most delightful and the one most frequently derided by native writers is petticoat rule. I do not hold with this idea. Granted that the American male has been sold a bill of goods—and what a bill!—I still do not think that he is scared stiff of his womenfolk. Too many divorces each week in the American community would seem to belie the idea that the male is a downtrodden heel.

Don't Know Canada, World

Provincialism—? Here is where the U.S. shines. The Joe in Podunk, Arkansas, knows no more about Canada than does a Hottentot. That creates a colossal ignorance not only about Canadiana, but about the globe in general. The average American's world is circumscribed by the Stars and Stripes. I heard of a twenty-one-year-old girl who had never been on a train in her life. She had done all her travelling by car and plane. And she still thought Canada paid money tribute to Great Britain! The number of Americans who believe that can probably be counted in the millions.

Two angles are important, one the drinking or liquor question, the other the girl angle. Americans are fast learning the social amenities of an old-world grace so typified by our French Canadians in their knowledge of wines. Don't think you can show them a thing in that respect.

The girl angle requires markedly different treatment than your Canadian casualness. In Canada you joshed the girls, a game in which the girls gave as good as they received. But—don't josh American girls. They are very pretty, innocently toothsome, and very worldly. In high school their chief desire is to flash an engagement ring. They all wear rings, as do their engaged boy friends. It is all very sentimental. I could be biased, of course, but I believe Canadian girls run rings around their American relatives.

If in Canada you had a slightly expressed but harmless claustrophobia, keep away from the United States. There one hundred and forty million people all do the same thing you want to do at precisely the same time. This results in considerable trod-on corns and ruffled feelings.

"I Got My Rights!"

The dogma of individual rights is American patriotism personified. But the tiresome repetition of the "I'm a citizen, ain't I? I got my rights!" becomes just that to you, a—transplanted Canadian — tiresome. It is made the excuse for public and private behavior that, in Canada, would be unjustifiable. You know it is a beautiful theme gone awry, but obviously it is no business of yours to apportion blame. To those who have never known the priceless heritage of freedom until they became United States citizens, these rights of equality are something precious, something to guard every hour of the day. One only wishes that, with it, their schools would teach them the self-evident truisms that go with the benefits of United States citizenship — responsibility and consideration for others. That could be termed the Achilles heel of the whole equality concept.

To you, Johnny Canuck, who have lived under the British flag since you were born, it is difficult to conceive of the need for the dictum: "I'm a citizen! I have my rights!" To you it is self-evident that, as a citizen of Canada, you had rights. You had them by all the tenets of good breeding, and where that could not prevail, you knew that the courts of British justice would rule fairly and unequivocally. And it would not be necessary for you to yell about your rights. They would remain your unbroken and most priceless possession. We know your rights, take for granted the thousand years of justice that have given us a quiet superiority, that makes it unnecessary for us to ram them down a neighbor's throat.

Do you still want to live in the United States, Johnny? Then take your blinkers off. See for yourself that the green fields of Canada are far greener than anywhere else in the world.

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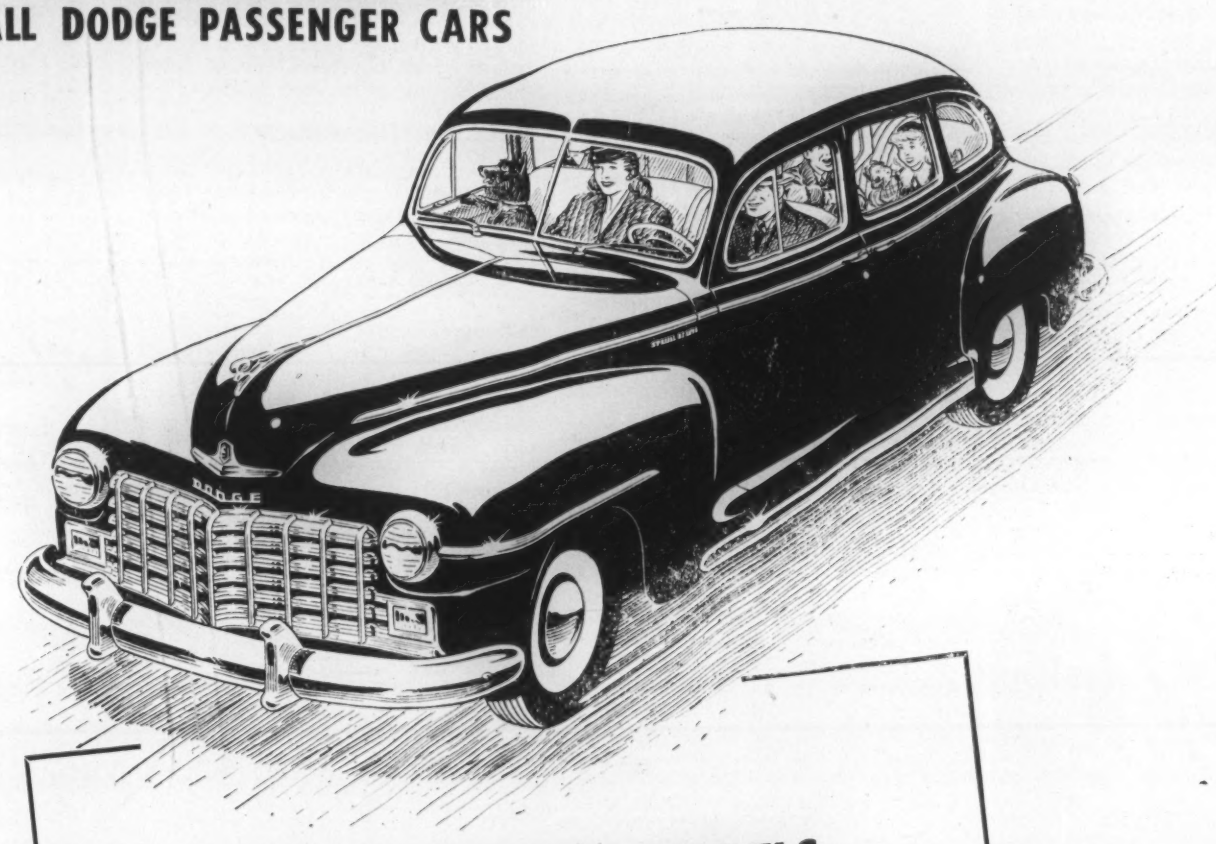

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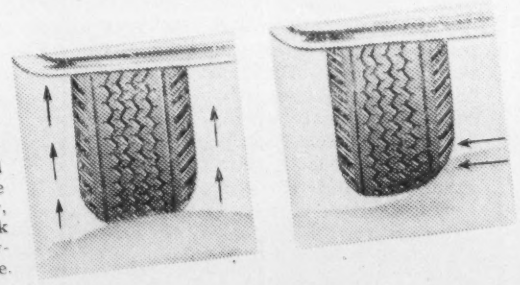

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Dublin "Gate" Theatre Is Visiting Canada

By BRIAN DOHERTY

The Dublin Gate Theatre Company, which is playing in four Canadian cities in January and February, is just twenty years old but has achieved amazing success not only in Dublin, where "there were riots on the street outside the theatre", but in London and on the Continent.

Mr. Brian Doherty, who last season was responsible for bringing John Gielgud and his company to Canada under the auspices of the British Council, is actually producing the four plays which the Gate Company is putting on in this country and also in Boston and New York.

THE Dublin Gate Theatre Company, now generally recognized as the finest theatrical company in Ireland, is playing in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London in January and February. This company was conceived by Hilton Edwards and Micheâl MacLiammôir during a walk near Limerick, discussed over drinks in a Tipperary pub, and elaborated round countless cheerful firesides all over Southern Ireland, exactly twenty years ago. Their idea, which has met with spectacular success, was to create in Dublin a permanent theatre company, presenting drama of all nationalities, experimenting in new methods of production and design, encouraging younger Irish actors and playwrights, and generally widening the sphere of Irish activity in the theatre.

The story of the rise of this remarkable Irish company affords much that should interest anyone who is concerned in the development of the theatre in Canada, as the problems faced by the Dublin Gate Company in 1928 were almost identical with the theatre problems existing in Canada to-day.

Edwards and MacLiammôir had their now historic meeting when they both joined a Shakesperian company touring the provincial towns of Ireland in 1927. Edwards was a dynamic young actor of considerable and varied experience, including four years with the London Old Vic Company, who was bursting with new ideas about the staging and production of plays. MacLiammôir was an Irish actor and painter of incredible versatility, who had started his stage career as a boy actor with Beerbohm Tree in London. He was a friend and contemporary at that time of those other two remarkable child-performers, Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence. MacLiammôir left the stage to study art at the Slade School, later returning to Ireland to devote himself to painting. By 1927 he had travelled widely, held exhibitions of his paintings in many of the principal cities of Europe, had written several plays (including one in Gaelic), and spoke six languages fluently.

Two Gifted Men

These two extraordinarily gifted young men became great friends, and soon found that they had similar ideas for the creation of a new theatre movement in Ireland. They formed an artistic partnership, unique in modern theatre, which has lasted, without a break, ever since.

In October, 1928, with great enthusiasm and very little money, they rented a tiny hall which held only one hundred people and was called "The Peacock." All through that first season Edwards and MacLiammôir worked furiously—acting, directing, designing and painting scenery. Their opening production, Ibsen's "Peer Gynt", was an artistic but not a financial success. It was a shaky, discouraging period, and often there was no money to pay their loyal company. MacLiammôir tells how they rode in taxis rather than street-cars, because the cabbies would let them ride "on tick". Their production of "Salome", for which they could afford only the most scanty costumes, caused a scandal. Finally, at the very end of the season, with their funds exhausted and the future looking very bleak indeed, they staked everything on a brilliant comedy by Denis Johnston, a hitherto unknown Irish writer. The play was "The Old Lady Says 'No!' "—one of the plays they are bringing to this side—a very original and devastatingly clever satire on modern Ireland, with unusual lighting, choral, and scenic effects. Not since Synge's "Playboy" had a play caused such an uproar in Dublin. There were riots in the street outside the theatre; the house sold out far in advance; all Dublin, including such celebrities as the poets Yeats, Lady Gregory, and "A.E.", came flocking to their wicket. The Gate Company still consider "The Old Lady" their greatest artistic achievement, and its rich humor makes it immensely popular everywhere it is shown.

The next season the daring young men gambled again. They leased the Concert Hall, where Handel once played, opposite the Gresham Hotel, and converted it into a delightful, intimate permanent home for their enterprise. Here they produced a steady stream of interesting and artistic plays, and soon they were not only firmly established in Dublin, but were being discussed in theatrical circles all over the world. Many now famous players, including Orson Welles, James Mason, Sara Algood, Peggy Cummins, Geraldine Fitzgerald and Sybil Thorndike, joined their ranks. Welles played a whole season with them when he was barely twenty, and has been one of their greatest admirers ever since.

Not Like "The Abbey"

Eight plays were presented each season after that, ranging from O'Neill's "Hairy Ape" to Shakespeare's "Hamlet", in which MacLiammôir scored a great personal success. They were the first to introduce to the British Isles many of the outstanding European playwrights like Capek, Molnar, Pagnol and Pirandello. It was truly a "universal theatre", not nationalistic and traditional like "The Abbey". One month it would be a first production of some rising Irish playwright like Denis Johnston, Padraic Colum, or MacLiammôir, the next month a first production in Europe of a new play by Maxwell Anderson

Reginald Jarman and Denis Brennan, members of the famous Dublin Gate Theatre Company which visits Toronto next week en route to New York.

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or Elmer Rice. Bernard Shaw, naturally, is one of their favorites. And his comedy "John Bull's Other Island", which will be seen during their Canadian tour, has proved so popular that it has to be repeated nearly every season.

Although both Edwards and MacLiammôir are recognized as equally great theatre artists, and they work together with a harmony almost unknown in the theatre, there are sharp differences in their appearances, personalities, talents, and styles of acting. Thick set, with large features, Edwards excels in character roles; in portraits of old and broken men; in classic roles, such as Cyrano and Macbeth, requiring deep feeling and eloquence. Much of the fame of the Gate Company can be attributed to his inspired powers as a director. He has an uncanny ability to translate daring, imaginative ideas into practical reality on a stage. He is noted for his skilful handling of crowd scenes and lighting effects. He is the practical member of the team and his courage and energy are inexhaustible.

Unique Genius

MacLiammôir, on the other hand, is dark, lithe, poetic, and known as "the most handsome actor on the Irish stage". Only his superlative acting gifts prevented him being typed as a "matinee idol". He is a brilliant romantic actor and comedian, with the same dynamic effect on his audiences as Laurence Olivier and the late John Barrymore. He is famous for the range and beauty of his voice; of it the dramatic critic of the London *Daily Telegraph* wrote: "Micheál MacLiammôir uses a heaven-sent voice with a justness, a precision, a harmony, that to me are beyond praise." Even for an Irishman, he is very temperamental and highly imaginative. There is a strong strain of fantasy in his make-up. All these qualities are reflected in his acting, his writing, and his stage designs, and have combined to make him a unique genius in the contemporary theatre.

Micheal MacLiammôir, known as "the most handsome actor on the Irish stage" and leading player with the renowned Dublin Gate Theatre Company which will complete a three-week tour of eastern Canada before making its New York début.

In 1935 the Dublin Gate Company, full of fears and misgivings, ventured across to London. To their surprise they were an instantaneous success. Overnight they became internationally famous. The London critics were full of praise. Beverley Baxter, writing in the *Evening Standard* said: "Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammôir are two astonishing personalities—their work is magnificent theatre superbly played". Once more "The Old Lady Says 'No!' " was a sensation. The *New Statesman* proclaimed it "work written by a genius—played by MacLiammôir with admirable force and tragic strength."

Following their London triumph they were swamped with offers for foreign tours. In 1936 they accepted the pressing invitation of the Egyptian Government, and made what MacLiammôir has humorously described as their "Descent into Egypt." They filled the huge Opera Houses in Cairo and Alexandria for many weeks, and were so popular that they returned to play there again in 1937 and 1938.

These foreign tours were so enthusiastically received that they were continued every year, following their Dublin season, until the outbreak of war. Perhaps the most notable was their tour of the Balkans, sponsored by the British Government, a trip which took them to Malta, Athens, Zagreb, Belgrade, Salonika, Sofia and Bucharest.

It was while on leave in Dublin, in 1945, that I first visited the Gate Theatre. I was tremendously excited by the vitality and originality of their work, which is much more modern and imaginative than "The Abbey". So, on my return to Canada, I started the negotiations which led, after many cables and airmail letters, to the present Canadian tour.

Last summer Burgess Meredith and his wife Paulette Goddard were "guest stars" with the Gate Company for their production of "Winterset", and came home most enthusiastic about their Celtic cohorts. During the past few months they have been presenting the same four Irish comedies they will play over here, in Dublin, Belfast and Glasgow.

Irish Laughter

The repertoire has been confined entirely to comedies, because we felt "the lilt of Irish laughter" would be greatly appreciated by the public in these days of postwar stress and jitters. All the four comedies, three of which have never been seen before on this continent, are as Irish as a potato, but, like the potato, are of infinite variety in the serving. They range from the scintillating witticisms and jocular wisecracks of the irrepressible Mr. Shaw, through MacLiammôir's subtle and delightful comedies—full of Dublin wit at its best, yet suffused with a captivating spirit of Celtic mystery and fantasy—to the savage irony and lusty humor of "The Old Lady Says 'No'." They were chosen because the Dublin Gate Company think they are the four finest comedies they have ever produced.

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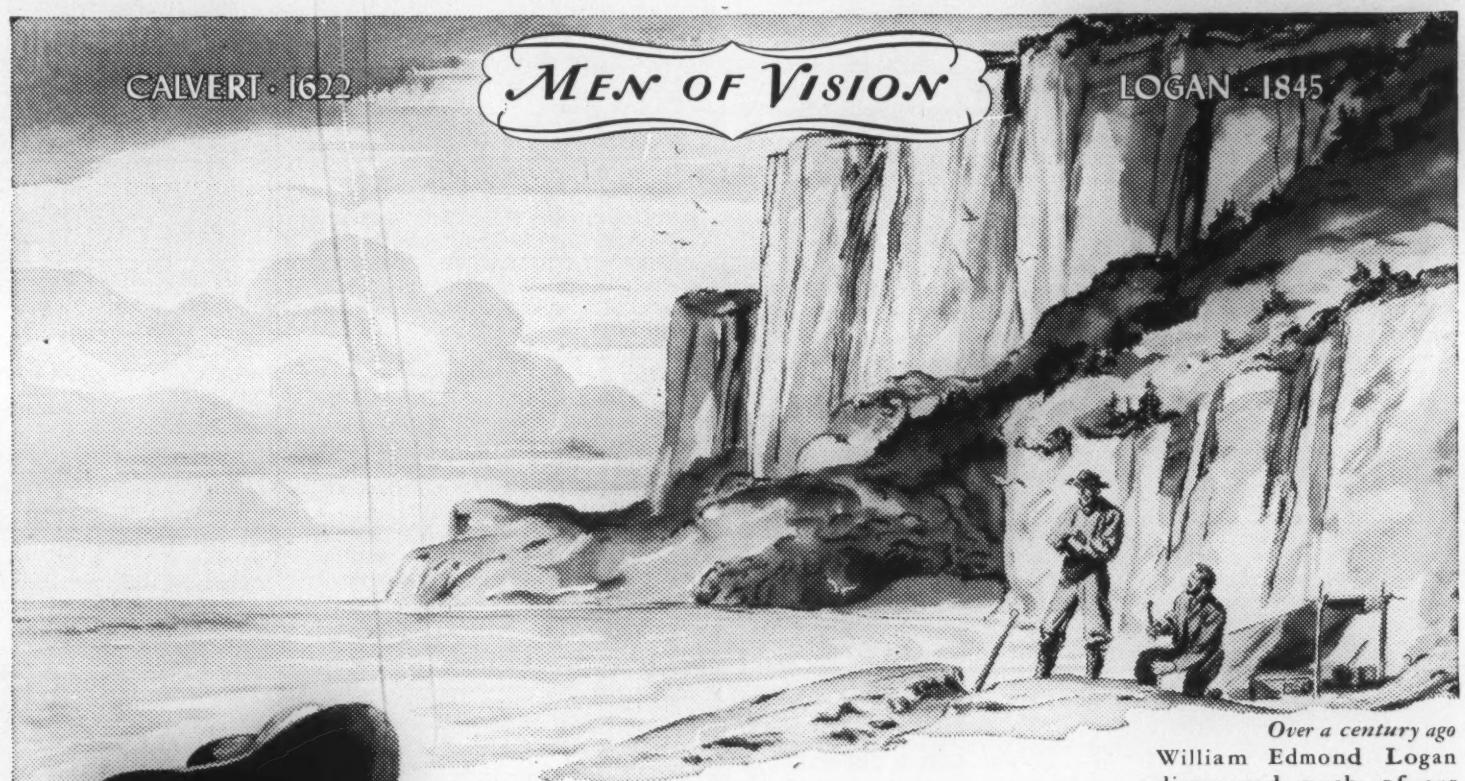

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SPORTING LIFE

Who's Going to Be New Champ? For That Matter, Who Cares?

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE shouting and the tumult over the recent Battle of the Joes seems to have died down to not much more than a mutter. The kind of a mutter which is to be expected when fight parties are trying to build up a million-dollar gate for June. And build it up out of not very much material, at that.

It seems to be pretty well agreed by now that Joe Louis, even if not the winner, is still champion. Champion to everybody except the proprietor of the *Police Gazette*, who has revived a fine old custom of his revered predecessor, Richard K. Fox, and is going to award a diamond-studded belt to the world's heavyweight champion—in his opinion, Jersey Joe Walcott.

Just what Jersey Joe is going to do with a diamond-studded belt is not clear. He might find a nail-studded club a more useful possession come June.

At the moment, the build-up for the return bout is being based on an argument over percentages. Walcott's handlers say it ought to be 30-30 (to each contestant, the promoter taking the large 40), on account of that was the arrangement in the event of Walcott's winning the title and he as good as won it, didn't he? Louis' troops, on the other hand, are holding out for the previous and highly satisfactory 40-20 split, with the challenger naturally taking the short end. They have a certain amount of logic on their side.

IN ACTUAL point of fact, arrangements for the fight have undoubtedly been completed in detail to the satisfaction of all concerned. Even 20 per cent of one million bucks is not to be sneezed at. The apparent impasse is just a part of the old business which the public expects to be given, and in which it is rarely disappointed. It will be followed by reports from Louis' training camp that the champ looks slow and couldn't catch a turtle on a velocipede, has lost his punch to such an extent that he couldn't bruise a cantaloupe with both hands, and possibly has come down with the croup. Reports from the other camp will stress that the aging father-of-six has punched himself right out of sparring partners and is looking for Superman to give him a little competition.

Any sensible fight fan could go into hibernation for the winter and spring without missing a thing.

The most disturbing aftermath of the epic encounter is the bill which some enterprising and addled New York legislator is attempting to foist on the government of that state (which has seen some dandies), calling for the judges and referee at a boxing match to announce the winner of each round at the conclusion of the round. What's to be gained by all this is far from clear, but the results if the bill should pass are not only crystal-clear but fascinating to contemplate.

Any fan who wanted to keep abreast of the progress of affairs in the ring would naturally have to equip himself with a piece of paper and a pencil, for keeping track. The bell would ring to end a round, and the referee and judges in turn would step over to the public-address microphone and announce the winner. Immediately, out would come thousands and thousands of little bits of paper. Thousands and thousands of pencils would make little marks. Back into thousands and thousands of pockets would go thousands and thousands of little slips of paper and thousands and thousands of pencils.

OH, no! Please, not that! Anyhow, the round system of determining the winner of a fight is screwy to start with. In a ten-round bout, Jolting Joe Tank just barely manages to outpoint Dynamite Danny Divingboard for six rounds. Then Danny gets the range and for the last four rounds he pounds his pal Joe all over the ring, knocking him down frequently and cutting him up something horrible, but failing to keep him down for the count. Result: six rounds for Tank, four rounds for Divingboard; Tank the winner.

The point system is sound, and moreover it works. And the only valid reason for having the points announced at the end of each round would be to put a sort of curb on dishonest judges. And if the *judges* at a fight are going to be dishonest, just think what must be the moral calibre of the other folks involved.

Of course, things get pretty tedious sometimes down there in Albany.

One of the most fascinating aftermaths of the Louis-Walcott go has been the sudden revival of fighters who want to fight Louis. One look at those movies and guys who couldn't beat a drum suddenly decide that they ought to throw out a challenge or two.

Olle Tandberg, the Swedish Swatter, who rose to fame with a victory over someone allegedly named Joe Baksi, arrived on this continent some time prior to the fight. When asked if he intended to challenge Louis, he replied that the U.S.A. was indeed a fine and vigorous country and that the girls seemed very pretty and well-dressed. After the fight, however, he was hurling more challenges than a defence attorney.

Other illustrious pugilists have come down with the same malady, well-known figures such as Joe Maxim, Lee Q. Murray, Ezzard Charles, and Elmer "Violent" (a fallacy) Ray. What's going to happen if Walcott should beat Louis is too dreadful to contemplate. In Louis' case, most of these bums merely *think* they could beat him; in Walcott's case, many of them have.

Of course, any champion during the years of his title-holding career must cross gloves with a certain number of young men incapable of doing much damage to anything but a set of scales. For example, stop the first person you meet on the street and ask him to identify the following names: Nathan Mann, Harry Thomas, and Jack Roper. Or Al McCoy, Red Burman, and Tony Musto. Chances are your friend will think they're some of the younger poets, or three of the hoods who stuck up Leary's Bar & Grill last Thursday. Actually, they're all guys who at one time or another tried to take the championship away from Joe Louis, lasting anywhere from one to nine rounds in the process.

So far as that goes, try to get identifications of Billy Miske, Bill Brennan, or Tom Gibbons. Miske was not a burlesque impresario, nor was Gibbons the well-known historian. All three had a go at Jack Dempsey's crown, with results which were unspectacular.

One thing, however, is painfully clear. No matter who wins that fight in June, the heavyweight situation is going to be in worse shape than it has been in for a long, long time. If Louis wins and retires, the ensuing tournament to name a new champ may well produce a calibre of pugilism so bad that it will kill the fight game for all time. If Walcott wins, it would probably be a very good idea if he retired too, and fast. No guy of his age, and history, is in any position to start defending titles, not even against the current crop of aspirants. That requires a young man, and preferably a young man who can punch.

JUST who this young man is to be is not yet evident. Perhaps he hasn't been born yet. The British dug up Bruce Woodcock in an attempt to remove the stain on boxing's escutcheon left by such types as Phil Scott and Jack Doyle. The attempt failed. The native talent in the U.S., as outlined above, leaves much to be desired.

Probably the new champ will come up from the ranks of the light-heavyweights, as many have done in the past. The trouble with betting on light-heavies is that most of them fall into one of two categories—the ones who never do gain enough weight to be real heavies, and who only last until they come face to glove with a real punch, and the ones who put on so much weight that they have difficulty carrying it around the ring for more than a round or two.

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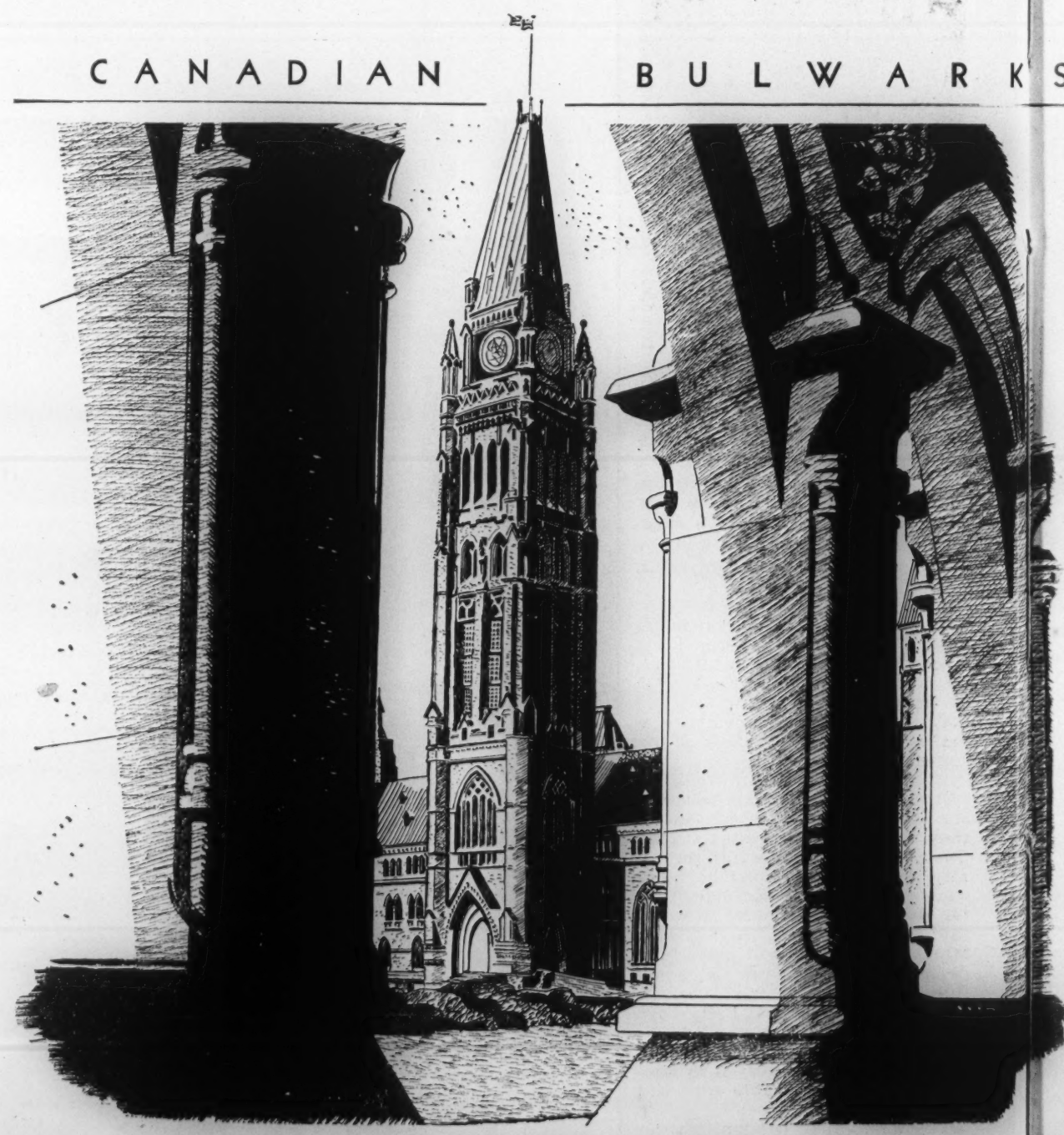

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THE MELTING POT

Laundry Club Gossip

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

JUST what witchcraft runs a Home Laundry is still blanketed in mystery, so far as we are concerned, although we've spent hours gazing with superstitious awe at the uncanny things. Somewhere under the white enamel cover an elf, in a brown bowler hat, switches on hot or cold water at the appropriate time, pulls out the plug, and generally supervises operations.

A kindly soul (May Allah's face shine upon him! May he have a hundred sons!) has installed the gadgets in the basements of some new apartment houses in Montreal, and tenants may operate them by dropping a quarter in the slot.

As the tenants of the apartments own approximately 1,000 head of children, the machines are in constant use, and have instituted a new type of social gathering. In theory, a husband can slide down any evening and ram the washing into the Home Laundry, collecting it again in half an hour, without serious interruption of his other activities, and it might work out that way, if a dozen other husbands were not doing the same thing at the same time.

Thus we find a group of men gathered around the machine, patiently waiting for their turn to use it, and quite forgetting to go home when their stuff is finished.

"No, no, not flakes," says one. "I get much better results with granulated soap. Big fluffy suds!"

"Is that right?" another says. "And do you use soda or ammonia to soften the water?"

"Soda. Just about five jiggers of soda. You'll find it gets the clothes a lot whiter."

As all tenants are former members of H.M. forces, the gathering takes on the complexion of a Legion meeting.

Conversation ranges from the Tunisian campaign to the phenomenal way that the laundry machine shakes itself when it starts wringing the clothes, and is only briefly interrupted by the occasional arrival of a wife who wants to find her husband.

How far this thing will develop is hard to guess; after all, Lloyd's of London started as a coffee shop.

•

A HUCKSTER friend, who is a mountain of extravertedness and as sensitive as a rhinoceros, called to inform us that he is handling publicity for a diaper service.

"You people go in for kids," he began tactfully. "How about a few ideas for commercials and stuff?"

After a week's effort to ignore the whole thing, we came out with a slogan, which was ungraciously turned down, even though it's a natural for a bilingual community, and we therefore offer it to any other diaper service that wants it.

It consists of a picture of a folded diaper, with the name beside it—Short Change Didies, for instance, followed by the motto: *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.*

•

THE vultures who are already carving up the corpse of England, even before the jackals have had their feed, would do well to look at a pamphlet entitled "Resurgam" issued by the U.K. Information Service.

The front cover is a reproduction of the Phoenix that Wren placed above the south portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, inspired by finding a piece of stone from the old Cathedral, destroyed in the Great Fire, which bore the legend that forms the pamphlet's title—meaning, if that is really the first person singular, future indicative, "I shall arise again".

The booklet outlines plans for rebuilding bombed-out structures and for future building development. It starts, as everything British does, from Stonehenge and Avebury, and takes you right through British architecture to the year 1970. It is one of the brightest and best produced booklets to come to our hands for quite some time, and in itself is evidence of life and vigor stirring in the carcass.

The cable despatches from London don't give you much of this sort of thing, but then they are so largely concerned with politics that they might make you forget that there are men at work.

•

THE sweetest, cutest, news item of the month was the one about Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dear little doggie Wow-Wow, who has little diamond rings for his paws and an emerald choker. Disraeli wrote about things like that in his novels, and we've read of similar goings-on in the court of Louis XVI, but this takes the vitaminized puppy biscuit, with caviar, and goes a long way towards explaining the abundance of psychiatrists in Greater New York.

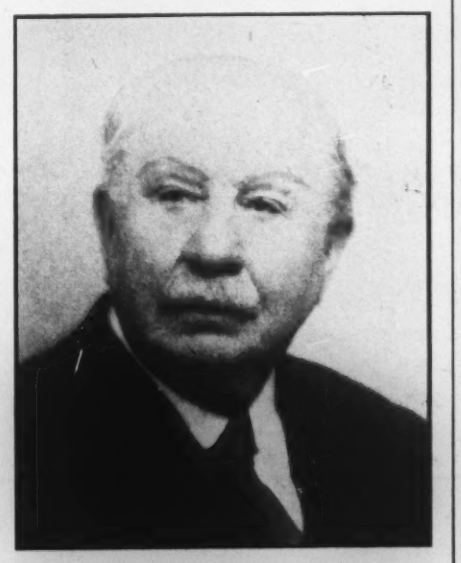
• •

VANCOUVER WINTER

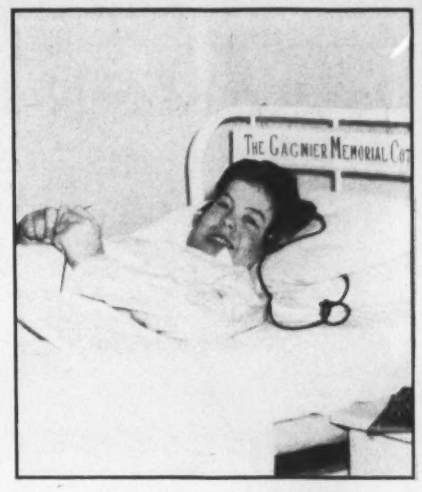
O HIBERNATING city
Mused in mist
Or the wave-washed wind,
Soothed in a cedar sleep
Of drooping green
And the drip-drop rhythm
Of the tom-tom rain . . .

O sleeping giant,
Whom no dazzled snow
No sun-sparked mantle
Covers now,
No shadow falls
And night is only
A gathering close
Of day's grey shroud . . .

O wintering warrior
Wrapped in cloud,
Color survives
In the thoughts you have:
You fiery sunsets
Dreamed aloud,
The vision of ascending spring



Many readers of Saturday Night, especially those in Northern Ontario, will remember with pleasure the late James S. Hoath (above), who worked for 35 years as a subscription salesman for this paper, until his recent death. Mr. Hoath was born at Bolton, Ont., and served 17 years as a school teacher, 8 of them as head-master of Alliston (Ont.) Public School. He is survived by his widow, residing in Toronto, a daughter, granddaughter, and two small great-granddaughters.



Fourteen-year-old Matthew Asquabameskum who is occupying the Gagnier Memorial Cot at the Queen Mary Hospital for Tuberculous Children at Buttonwood, Ont. He will shortly undergo an operation which should bring him permanent relief.

When the green fire breaks from
the chill tree,
The dogwood lifts its milkwhite
leaf,
And light comes home to stay.

DOROTHY LIVESAY

K'S OF DEMOCRACY

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

"To No Man Will We Deny, To No Man Delay, To No Man Will We Sell, Justice Or Right" . . . GREAT CHARTER OF 1215.

From which charter originates our right:—Freedom of Assembly.

Freedom of Assembly is the very soul of Democracy, and Parliament is the prime embodiment of that freedom. Under our laws, we may found a society to prosecute a cause, hold meetings about it, make speeches about it . . . take it to Parliament. We may never exercise this Freedom, but, there it is. Under a dictatorship, we would not have it.

Parliament is a reflection of ourselves. It is not a perfect institution. Things that are born of humans who are free, alive, critical are not letter-perfect.

The Press, the public, in private or in groups may demur, jibe, praise, as they pass judgement on Parliament's doings . . . and who of us, no matter what our political beliefs, would be gauleitered into silence for that? . . . who would be happy without the free man's right of praising or condemning our Parliament? It is so, too, that we would rise in wrath at the growth of any body which had for its aim destruction by violence of this institution.

Let us take a good, hard look at our greatest example of Freedom of Assembly: PARLIAMENT. It is their duty to act in the best interests of the people who elected them. They are not to impose upon us but what is essential for our common safety, prosperity or health. We can say to them: Act on this measure, turn down that . . . you are wrong in this policy, right in that . . . you are not dealing right with this Province, this city, this group, this individual . . . this is a good law, that is a bad one and must be remedied.

Thus it is, this assembly—PARLIAMENT. More or less, it truthfully reflects ourselves—our wishes, hopes, aspirations. Through Parliament, as individuals, or in assemblies, we can be heard, if our cause is just and is one that can be remedied. In that assembly of free men, elected by free men, lies ours and our children's hopes. May we continue to treasure our right . . .

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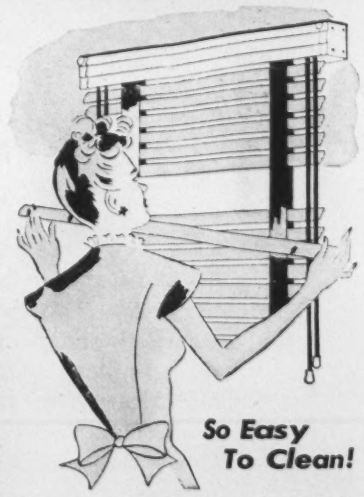

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LONDON LETTER

Doctors May Not Be Satisfied but N.H.S. Seems Destined to Stay

By P. O'D.

London.

IN A few months' time the new national health service will go into operation, and most of us will become "panel" patients. It is not likely that many people will choose to pay private fees as well as national insurance. As time goes on private patients will become fewer and fewer, and the doctor will become more and more a public servant, though nominally free to retain a private practice.

Now that zero hour is approaching, the controversy between the Ministry of Health and the British Medical Association has flared up again. Important points still remain to be settled—chiefly the distribution of doctors, the sale of practices, and the question of appeal against dismissal—and on these neither side seems disposed to give way.

Recently my own doctor, who is getting on a bit in years, decided that he could do with a junior partner. In the course of a few days he had more than 60 applications, chiefly from young doctors anxious to get settled in practice before the new Act goes into force.

Actually no doctor will be directed, in the sense of being told where he must work. But he can be told where he mustn't work—or what amounts to much the same thing in the opinion of the doctors—for the Ministry claims the right to declare that certain areas are over-staffed medically, and that no more doctors will be admitted to the public service there. In the case of the young doctor without an established practice this means that such areas will practically be barred.

It has been generally accepted as inevitable, even by doctors, that the sale and purchase of practices should be abolished. After all, it would be an absurd anomaly that men should have to buy their way into the public service, for that is what it would come to, once the new Act is in force. There are difficulties about existing partnership agreements, which the Act has not cleared up, and about which there is a good deal of rather bitter argument.

Much more important is the matter of appeal against dismissal, and on this there is something in the nature of a deadlock. The doctors are claiming the right to appeal to the courts for protection against unjust dismissal—not an unreasonable demand, it may seem to the layman—but so far the Minister of Health has flatly refused it.

Public sympathy in this matter is with the doctors. If they are not allowed to sell the practices they build up, it seems only fair that they should be protected against having their livelihood taken away from them—possibly for reasons that have little to do with their professional efficiency.

The real root of the trouble between the British Medical Association and the Ministry of Health seems to be distrust. Doctors consider that their freedom and their professional dignity are being taken away from them, that they are becoming mere State employees, and they feel bitterly about it. Just how bitterly, will be made clear by the plebiscite that is shortly to be held by the B.M.A., in which doctors will be asked to say individually whether or not they intend to cooperate in the working of the new Act.

It seems unlikely that doctors generally will refuse to cooperate, but enough of them may hold out to make the working of the Act very difficult. After all, the doctors are in a strong position. And the B.M.A. is one of the best-organized trade unions in the country, however much it might resent the description. The Ministry of Health may have to make still further concessions.

What a Problem!

For a city of its importance and its long and majestic historical traditions, London is not especially rich in its public statuary. Most of it is pretty poor stuff, respectable perhaps but deplorably dull. All the more reason, therefore, why the few good statues that London possesses should be shown to the best advantage. This is why there has been so much controversy lately over the placing of Grinling Gibbons's statue of James II, which is certainly one of the finest of London's royal monuments. His statue of Charles II is another.

For the past eight years this statue of James has been hidden away in the Aldwych Tube, to which it was taken for safety at the beginning of the war. Previously it had stood near the east end of The Mall, on the site now occupied by the grimly oppressive war-time building known as the Admiralty Citadel. The authorities haven't made up their minds whether or not the Citadel is to be kept, but the probability is that it will for a good many years yet. Ugly buildings last long.

The present intention is to place the statue of James II in front of the National Gallery on the west side of the portico, thus balancing the statue of George Washington on the east side. The site is undeniably a good one, but there are many who think an even better one would be in one of the courts of the Royal Hospital in Chelsea—the "Old Pensioners' ", that is—with whose construction James had a great deal to do, though it is generally forgotten. The Grinling Gibbons statue of Charles II is already there, and the brothers would thus be united memorially in one of the few good works they did together.

Artistically the Chelsea setting would be perfect, for the Royal Hospital is of the same period and by Wren. Somewhat similar claims are made for Greenwich Hospital at the other end of London, with which as head of the Navy James had a historical link. He may not have been a good king, but he seems to have been a very good Lord High Admiral.

There are other sites too that are recommended, but Chelsea seems much the best of all. It is to be hoped that the Royal Hospital will be further beautified with the statue of its co-founder. But the argument still goes on.

Elephants and Flies

Usually the Royal Academy treats its unfriendly critics with the ponderous patience of an elephant flapping away flies. The flies may be numerous and active and may carry sharp little stings, but the elephant is old and slow and it has a very thick hide. Every now and then, however, the great pachyderm throws its trunk in the air and sticks out its tusks and goes charging through the jungle of art with shrill cries of rage and defiance. It is a very exhilarating performance—for the elephant, at any rate.

Recently at a luncheon to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Lady Lever Art Gallery, that distinguished mahout, Sir Alfred Munnings, the President of the R.A., was the chief speaker. Calling attention to the paintings by Millais and Leighton and Reynolds and Gainsborough which the gallery contains, he said that in comparison with these great artists Picasso was merely "a fellow trying to pull off a damned silly stunt".

Sir Alfred doesn't think much of the art experts, or the art critics, or the art teachers either, who now, according to him greatly outnumber the painters. One result of this, he says, is that young British painters have become so self-conscious that they cannot draw a line without

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wondering what Sir Kenneth Clark or Eric Newton will think of it—but then hardly any of them know how to draw, says Sir Alfred, so what of it? All good clean fun, of course, but the art critics have had so much fun at the expense of the R.A., that it seems only fair the R.A. should have its turn.

More about Coal

In its report of its stewardship during its first year of operation, which the National Coal Board has just published, emphasis has very naturally been laid on what may be called the good talking points—the increase of output in recent weeks, the general improvement of mechanical equipment, the more encouraging recruitment to the force of miners. But the grim fact still remains that more men with more machinery are producing less coal and dirtier coal and far more expensive coal than was produced under private ownership before the war.

About the question of costs the Coal Board is understandably evasive. Too many awkward questions are being asked. In such a case, unless you have a really good answer, it is simpler and perhaps wiser not to make any at all. The Coal Board makes none.

The control exercised by the Government is remote, but that is where the ultimate decisions lie. This is not a great incentive to vigorous and enterprising management. Neither is the knowledge that losses, however large, will be borne by the taxpayer. Something will have to be done about it—including perhaps the amalgamation of the three corporations in one. The Government is said to be contemplating a change of policy, but it is probably too much to expect that the change should be in the direction of less nationalization.

In the meantime, the price of coal keeps on rising, fishing fleets are being laid up in protest against the increases, and the export drive—the Golden Calf before which, with Sir Stafford Cripps as hierophant, we are all bowing in worship—the export drive is being endangered by the high prices of British goods, due largely to fuel costs.

Even at that, the Coal Board is said to be still operating at a loss. But perhaps Socialists don't worry very much about this. There is always the good old taxpayer to foot the bill. Neither do they seem to worry very much about the private consumer. He, poor devil, is paying, for stuff that is about one-quarter slate, more than twice as much as he used to pay for good coal, but there is nothing he can do about it. Besides, he gets so little anyway that the higher price hardly seems to matter. It is like an increase in the price of diamonds.

Beauty Vanishes

People living along the South Coast were on the watch recently for the Pamir, a four-masted barque belonging to the Government of New Zealand, which had been reported off Plymouth and was sailing up the Channel with a cargo of wool and tallow. Unfortunately the day was misty, the Pamir was standing well out in mid-Channel, and so she slipped past without anyone, so far as I know, catching more than a fugitive glimpse of her.

This was very disappointing for the watchers—I must confess I was one—for there are few more lovely sights than that of a tall ship with all sails set, treading the waters like a queen. The whole romance of the sea lies in it, and, like so many other lovely and romantic things, it is fast disappearing from our drab, mechanical world.

The last time I saw a sailing ship come up the Channel was shortly before the war. She was a three-master, and she came along in the evening with the setting sun turning her sails to reddish gold. The Channel was full of shipping, but onlookers had no eyes for it, only for her. Only she seemed really alive, a lovely creature moving with such serenity and grace that it gave a sharp uplift to the heart to see her pass. But "beauty vanishes, beauty passes, however rare, rare it be", and soon this rare beauty will have passed forever. We pay a high price for our modern efficiency.

Come Into His Own

Poor, frenzied Vincent Van Gogh killed himself in 1890, a mad painter whose pictures hardly anyone, it seemed, was willing to buy at any price. Now it is almost impossible to buy them—at any price. They are among the treasures of modern painting, and the people and art institutions so fortunate as to possess them seldom let them go. They are not for sale.

The battle of post-impressionism, once so bitterly fought, has long since been won. Van Gogh, with Cezanne and Gauguin and the other leaders of the school, is universally accepted as one of the modern masters. But the ordinary lover of art seldom gets a chance to realize just how great a painter this young Dutchman was, who killed himself at the age of 37, in poverty and despair. Seldom is it possible to see more than an occasional original. Mostly we are forced to judge by reproductions, and no reproduction can give the extraordinary emotional quality of his painting.

Just now London is fortunate in having a Van Gogh exhibition at the Tate Gallery, in which many of his most famous paintings are being shown. Artistic London is displaying its appreciation by crowding to see them. On most days there are long queues stretching down the street. There is something admirable about such enthusiasm, however belated; but there is also something a little ironic.

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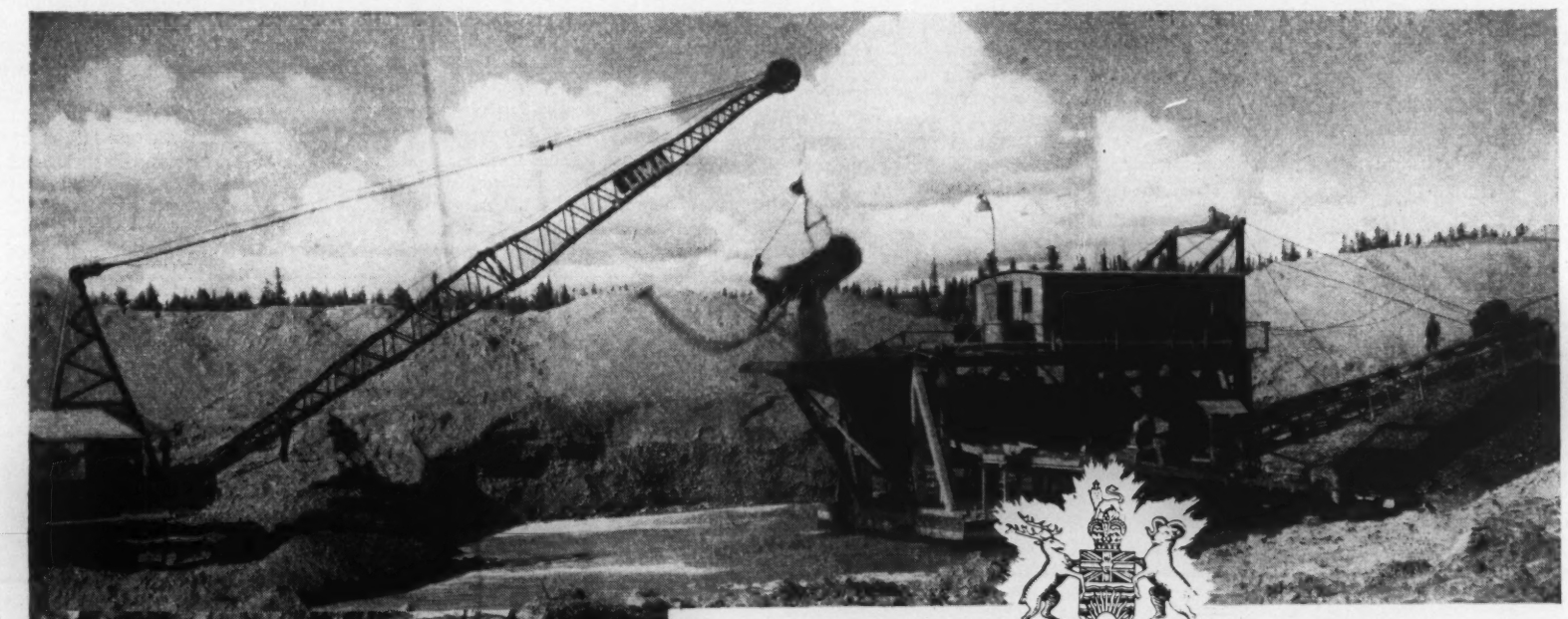

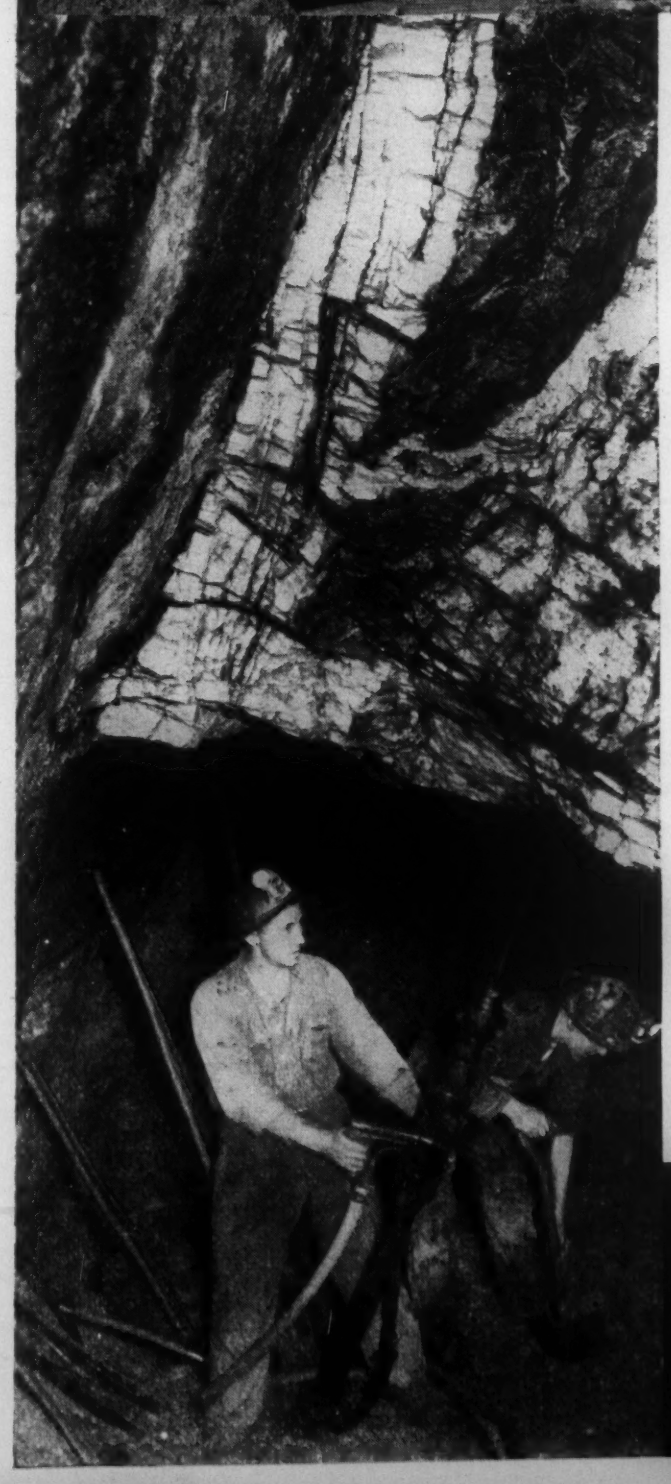

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The Good Life Happily Achieved Makes Charming Canadian Story

THE OWL PEN—by Kenneth McNeill Wells—woodcuts by Lucille Oille—*Dent*—$3.00.

THERE have been two trends, significant or otherwise, in the literary production of the past year. One has been the grinding out of massive historical romances which range in quality from Costain upward; the other has been the hymning of Life in the Country. This latter division falls into two definitely opposed sub-sections: (a) the anguished and stricken "you can't do this to me" school of "Blandings" and "Acres and Pains" and (b) the sweetness and light and bucolic balm pattern. It is a matter for some congratulation that Canada has made a distinguished contribution to Class II (b).

Kenneth Wells' "The Owl Pen" is no practical guide-book for those who still have the indestructible urge to live in the country; it is, rather, the simple and satisfying and delightfully written record of a man and his wife who triumphed over the difficulties of rural life and in so doing achieved a deep and stimulating philosophical experience. More than that, through the medium of sound literary craftsmanship and excellent illustration, they now share these experiences with others. "The Owl Pen" has the capacity to get under the skin of the most skeptical; the fresh breezes which sweep Ontario's Medonte Township retain their tonic quality when transmitted to the reader.

While the book maintains continuity of narrative, each chapter is in effect a minor essay on some phase of country life. Atmosphere is admirably preserved throughout and there is a remarkable quality in the manner in which a sensory awareness of the ebb and flow of the seasons is transmitted. For those who have forgotten exactly what a rural Ontario winter can be like, Kenneth Wells' description will be a salutary, down-to-earth reminder. But such is his love for the year round scene that to him, even the snowbanks and the drifts have beauty and the stubborn early morning fire is something to be made to bend to will. The Wells are among those fortunate people who possess the capacity to distil happiness from small and simple things.

Far Removed

The book concerns itself chiefly with the domestic creatures of the country, rather than the land itself, and high adventure is found among the chickens, ducks, goats and bees of the Owl Pen ménage. The story ranges from the discovery of the pioneer cabin which was to form the basic structure of the country house to the ultimate success of a smoothly-operating establishment. The economic factors involved are not discussed in detail, but after all "The Owl Pen" is designed for pleasant reading rather than a functional manual. It is a soothing and pleasant excursion into a world far removed from that of the daily paper.

Kenneth Wells, newspaperman and soldier, and his artist wife, Lucille Oille, form a perfect team for a book of this type. The writing, if a bit sentimental at times, is competent, crisp and unflagging as to interest. The woodcuts with which the volume is generously and charmingly illustrated, are beautifully executed. More than that they are the perfect counterpart for the feeling and spirit of the text. The publishers have cooperated fully in the matters of typography, paper and binding, to produce one of the most handsome books of the season. "The Owl Pen" has met with an immediate and warm-hearted response from readers and it should achieve a well-merited volume of sales.

"We Clean Stove Pipes". Woodcut by Lucille Oille from "The Owl Pen".

Franklin in Paris

PROUD DESTINY — by Lion Feuchtwanger — *Macmillans* — $4.00.

SHORTLY after publication this hefty volume climbed into the best-seller list and has remained comfortably embalmed there to this writing. Americans like it very much and Mr. Feuchtwanger has contrived to see that they get their money's worth.

It is all about the lend-lease (although the French didn't mean it to be lend-lease) which helped the American colonials to win the Revolutionary War. The lush setting is the France of Louis XVI and his Antoinette, the protagonists are the better-known characters of the age, but chiefly that shrewd (among other things) diplomat, Benjamin Franklin. The entrepreneur, or merchant of death of the period, is Pierre Caron de Beaumarchais, of *Figaro* and *Barber of Seville* fame to whom, it would appear, the emergence of the American nation is largely due. Louis himself knew full well that he should not side with revolutionaries against kings; how right he was the history of his own country shortly demonstrated.

Feuchtwanger is a quantitative writer of the first rank but he inserts enough action among the words to keep his encyclopaedic essays on the march. His studies of character are comprehensive and sympathetic and he does add to the Franklin legend. He also sheds something in the way of new light on the political background of the period which is too often entirely omitted from histories (and novels) of the great days of 1776. Despite the very considerable debunking which has been done, it is still refreshing to remember that all the revolutionists were not right-minded, high-thinking halo-baskers.

The pageant which is "Proud Destiny" runs to 625 pages. There is a lot of good reading in it.

Low-Down on Hush-Hush

UNDERCOVER GIRL — by Elizabeth P. MacDonald—*Macmillans*—$3.00.

READERS looking mainly for cloak-and-dagger suspense may find that this book neglects it. However, the inner workings of the hush-hush Office of Strategic Services as described by an ex-newspaperwoman who was assigned to the China-Burma-India theatre, if less sensational, are more interesting for the serious reader of war literature. General "Wild Bill" Donovan, former O.S.S. chief, has written an appreciative introduction.

Betty MacDonald worked in Morale Operations, the branch which performed all sorts of trickery and subversive propaganda to make the enemy disinclined to fight, tampering with army mails, forging documents, operating "black" radio stations and engaging in various types of deliberate deception. Two years' service in the U.S and Far East, crammed with adventure, is recounted with humor and knowledge. But Miss MacDonald's subtle, yet persistently critical, appraisal of British imperial ambitions in the Far East may irritate Canadians. Once in the women's powder room of an officers' club in Calcutta she overheard Lady Mountbatten say to a friend, "My dear, you know she *is* nice, even if she is an Australian." The Englishwoman was talking about Mrs. Richard Casey, wife of the Australian governor of Bengal.

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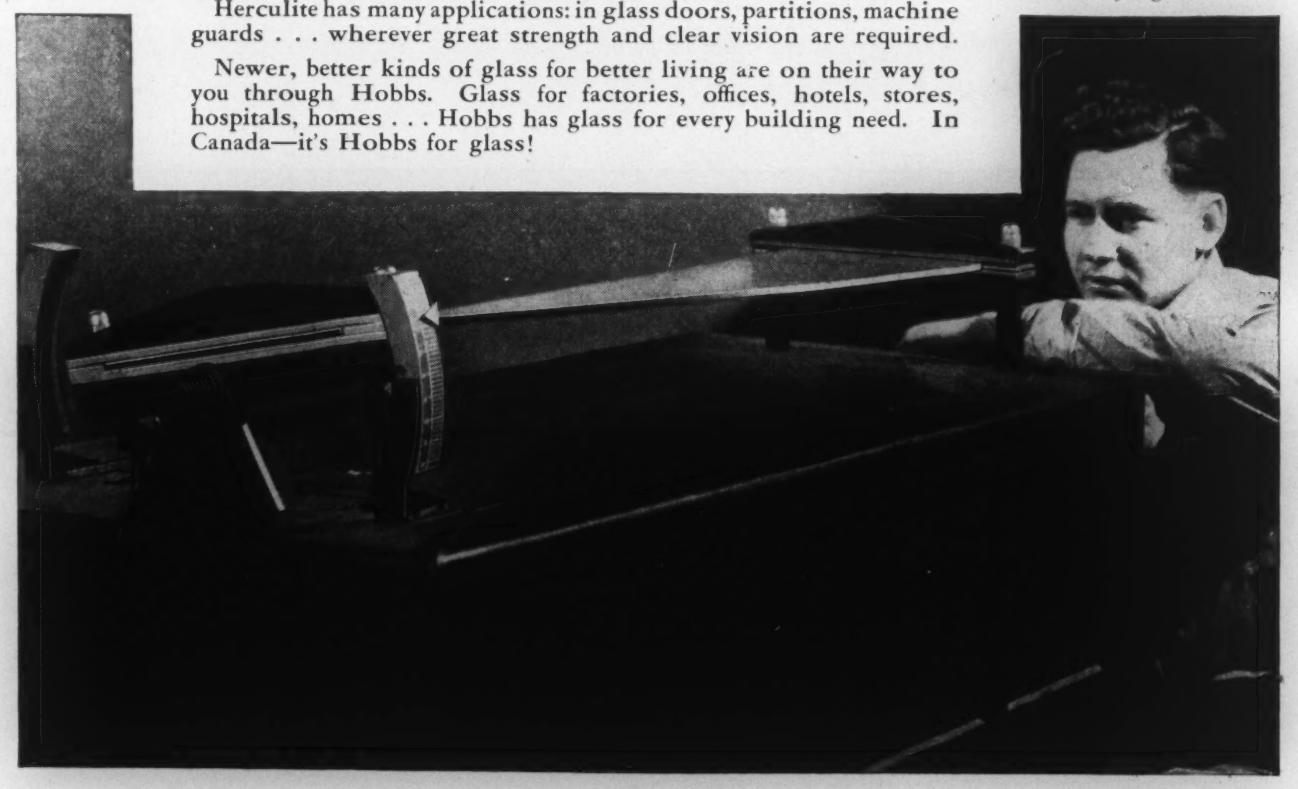

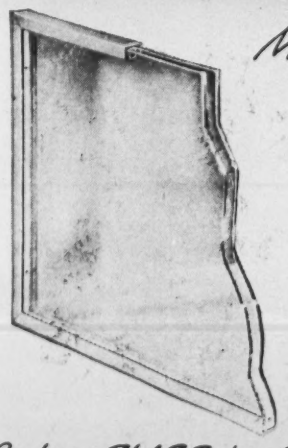

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THE BOOKSHELF

JAMES HILTON

Hilton and the Atom

NOTHING SO STRANGE—by James Hilton—*Macmillans*—$2.75.

THIS is not top-drawer Hilton. Yet, such is the magic of his name (coupled with a book club selection) that his current volume occupies a satisfactorily substantial position in the best-sellers' list. This is well merited by comparison for, even when not in top form, Hilton is an infinitely better story teller than many of his neighbors in this commercial classification.

The luminous quality which made his previous stories famous is preserved in this less pretentious work; this coupled with the sense of importance with which he manages to endow even minor events lends briskness to the narrative and smoothness to the development of the action. Hilton is a sure craftsman who never lets his readers down nor will the book be put down unfinished by anyone who picks it up. The regret, if any, will be that he has not achieved another "Lost Horizon" or "Without Armor".

"Nothing So Strange" is combination adventure story, detective story, and social record of what the pre-Hiroshima days did to many people. That, of course, lets the cat out of the bag but Hilton is no Buck Rogers romanticist nor hopeless prophet of doom. Many scientists today have had the same spiritual struggles, if not the spirited adventures of young Dr. Bradley, in connection with the loosing of the atom upon mankind. How Bradley played his part in the development, how he sacrificed his scientific integrity for his country, how his mind nearly broke down and how he eventually recovered is the framework of the story Hilton has to tell.

The major part of the action—how Bradley was restored to sanity and human relationship—is set in the United States, Hilton's chosen country since 1937. But behind this, the wider scene includes pre-war London and Vienna and pre-U.S.-war Berlin. It is in the latter city that Bradley falsifies the research figures for his German chief; this, coupled with the fact that Hitler insisted on scientific work which would produce more immediate results, is the reason why we had "it" first. What could be a more credible coupling of events?

"Nothing So Strange" has drama and pathos and suspense, but most of all it has poise. It is a well-mannered yet moving story told quietly but vividly; it has all the attraction of some fantastic adventure, related by an old friend, now safely home. But it never closes the door upon that strange world, just a bit beyond human experience or understanding, which Hilton always creates for his characters and for his readers.

THE HAND IN THE PICTURE—by Eric P. Kelly—illustrated by Irena Lorentowicz—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

Here is the mighty history of Poland seen in clever flashback style by a youngster who is one of the refugees from the recent war. Polish patriotism and almost fanatic devotion to their cause are admired throughout the world, irrespective of politics.

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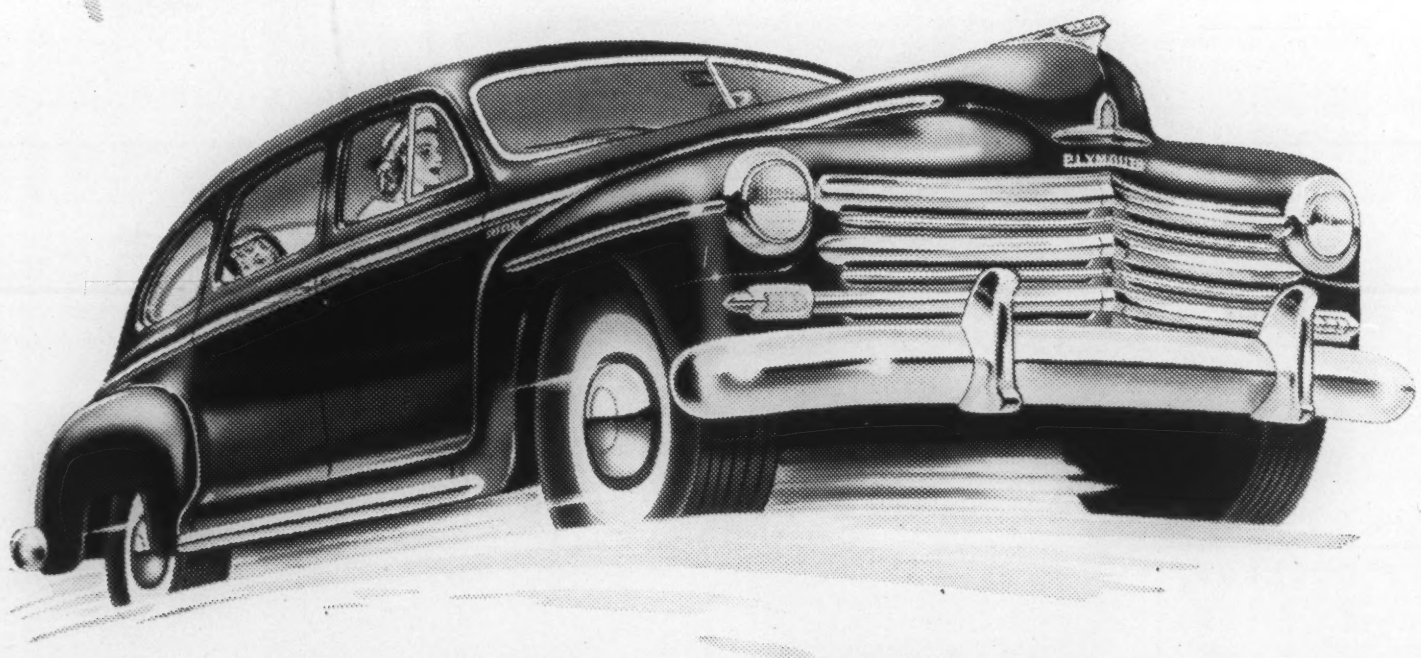

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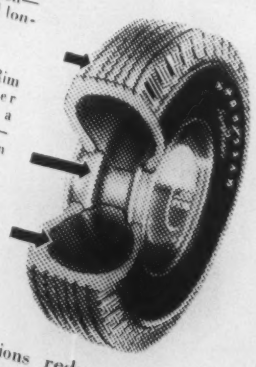

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FILM AND THEATRE

The Screen's Best Encouragement Is Still the Satisfied Customer

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I CHARLES CHAPLIN declare that Hollywood is dead!" declared Charles Chaplin not long ago in an indignant renunciation of the film capital and all its works.

Exaggeration of course is the natural prerogative both of Charles Chaplin as a comedian and of the industry he denounces. Hollywood isn't dead, it is just scared stiff, a condition that can easily be confused with rigor mortis. It is scared of politics, ideas, Communism, religion, poverty, sex, and its own shadow on the screen; scared most of all of reality, from which it is forever taking flight.

It is unfair to blame this state of things entirely on Hollywood and on the men who control the industry. To a large extent we the moving-picture public are largely responsible for its neurotic and immature state. From the days of its earliest infancy we have done everything possible to turn it into a large-scale neurotic personality. We have alternately spoiled it and threatened it. We have discouraged it from facing reality or accepting responsibility or telling the truth. We have allowed it too much money to be spent without discrimination, and we have surrounded it by too many rules, applied without intelligence. We have encouraged it in exhibitionism and in a sort of Peeping Tom attitude, furtive and fascinated, towards sex; and we have snubbed it whenever it showed signs of growing up. We have consistently taught it that flightiness, stupidity and repetition are money in the box office.

We can hardly comfort ourselves therefore with the thought that the movies are an unauthorized distortion of our way of life, manipulated by a group of men who are concerned only with making money. They are concerned with making money all right, but they are also sensitively aware that they won't make money unless they give us exactly what we want from year to year and even from week to week.

Every other public institution, except possibly the radio, is protected to a large extent against pressure by tradition, principle, and the intricate machinery which compels it to move slowly. The screen however takes its traditions, principles and prejudices directly from ourselves and it is geared to shift them whenever we say the word. It has built up an enormous and ingenious checking system—polls, test audiences, sneak previews and audience reaction machinery—to enable it to reflect with truly appalling accuracy, all our dreams and fears, hopes and prejudices. It aims to please. It uses its most ingenious facilities to discover what it is we want, record it, and then play the record back to us, with minor variations, over and over again. The satisfied customer is the screen's best encouragement.

Pressure-Groups

Hollywood has always been at the mercy of pressure-groups, and the pressure has almost invariably been in a negative direction, and accompanied by threats: "Don't give us pictures that offend us politically, racially, religiously or, above all, morally. If you do we will use our influence through whatever groups we control to see that nobody attends your pictures." The inevitable result of this type of pressure is a perfunctory clean-up, a sort of lick-and-promise applied to the smuttier aspects of production, followed by a timid retreat into the type of inanity that can't possibly offend anything except the intelligence.

Intelligence will probably continue to be offended until it learns to assert itself and make its own demands on Hollywood; for Hollywood is almost pathologically suggestible, so long as the demand comes in sufficient volume. Up till now Hollywood has never been subjected to a pressure group which says clearly and loudly: "Give us honest and beautiful pictures, and we will see that it is worth your while."

To be sure this is putting the offer on a purely commercial basis. But the commercial basis after all is the only one on which the industry is geared to operate. Hollywood has always been willing to pay quite as lavishly for talent as for production; and if it could be persuaded, strictly in its own interest, to give insight and the creative imagination the right of way over timidity and prejudice it might conceivably turn out a million—or even two million—dollar production which would satisfy the intelligence as richly as the eye.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE SECRET LIFE OF WALTER MITTY. James Thurber's slight sketch is almost completely submerged in Goldwyn production here, but where it manages to emerge, it and Danny Kaye make the picture worth while.

THE BACHELOR AND THE BOBBY-SOXER. Myrna Loy, Cary Grant and Shirley Temple, in an over-complicated but fairly funny comedy.

ROAD TO RIO. Another of the Hope - Crosby - Lamour Road-shows. The series is showing signs of weakening from over-exposure.

SLEEP MY LOVE. Complicated domestic melodrama, in which Don Ameche tries to scare Claudette Colbert to death. Competent but unconvincing.

Actor Donald Wolfit Needs a Producer

By LUCY VAN GOGH

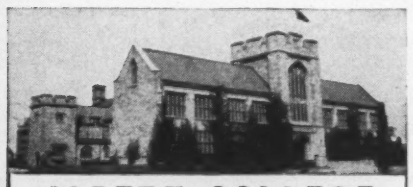
MR. DONALD WOLFIT has now performed in Toronto six of the seven Shakespearean plays of his current repertory, and only "The Merchant of Venice" remains unseen as we go to press with this issue. His impersonations are all interesting and vigorous, and if they were subjected to the control of a producer with a somewhat more scrupulous regard for good taste and for the poetic beauty of the play as a whole than Mr. Wolfit himself it is fairly sure that all of these productions would be much more satisfying.

Such a producer would see to it that the company, other than Mr. Wolfit, should exhibit other qualities besides the gifts for melodrama and low comedy in which they at present chiefly shine. He would attend to the necessary sharpening up of the points of most of the other performances, the imparting of more dignity of bearing and movement to the lords and ladies, more sinisterness to the murderers, more supernaturalness to the fairies, and a much richer sense of the beauty of Elizabethan verse to everybody. Outside of Mr. Dodimead, Mr. Peisley, Miss Iden and Miss Josephine Wilson there is an untutored air about the whole cast, as if Mr. Wolfit hadn't bothered much with them.

The result is that the poetry (both of language and of thought) of Shakespeare sinks to a very secondary place in the audience's mind, and the violent melodrama or the broad comedy of the action becomes the chief interest. The murders and the japes alike, the hatreds and the jealousies and the loves alike, are presented crudely and garishly, without the atmosphere in which the playwright has bathed them to transfigure their violence or their commonness into poetry.

The "Dream", for example, is not a mere burlesque turn about the bad acting of a few tinkers and bellows-menders, eked out into a skimpy night's entertainment by some preposterous stuff about some very commonplace fairies mixing up the love affairs of a group of uninteresting courtiers—which is what it seemed to be in this presentation. (And at that it was one of the best shows in the bill, because the five players who aided Mr. Wolfit in the Pyramus and Thisbe business were at least well drilled and equal to their not very exacting tasks.) It is a comedy (not a farce) of love set awry by supernatural intervention, with a rich poetic suggestion that all human passions are just about as unrelated to reason and logic as if they really were manipulated by ca-

(Continued on Page 31)



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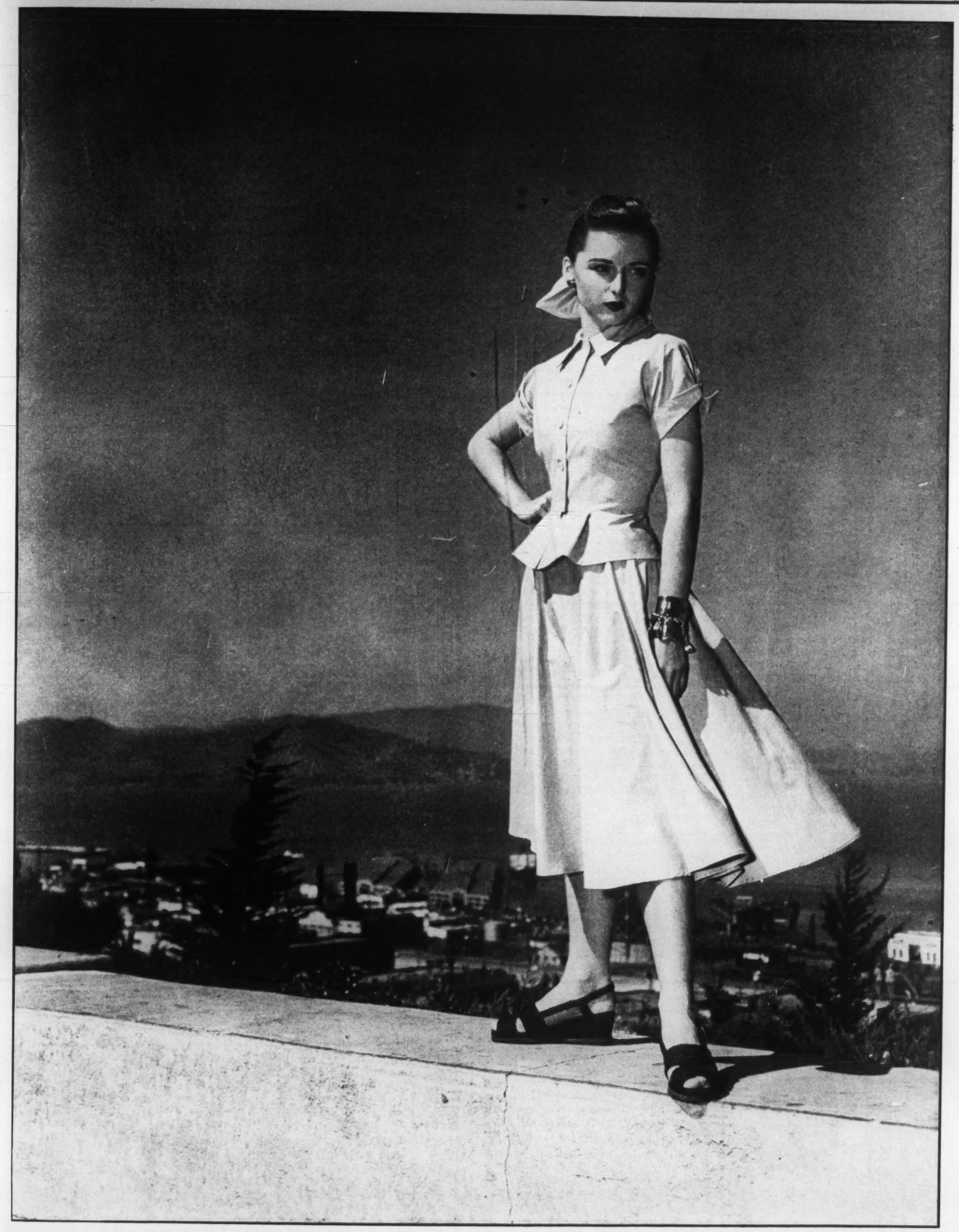

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–FOR JUNE IN JANUARY

NASSAU? the Bahamas? Bermuda? The dollar area outside Canada is almost closed to those who would travel for pleasure . . . but the sun shines benignly, the trade winds breathe softly on these British islands which lie in the path of the Gulf Stream and are in the accessible sterling area. It is to these pleasant isles that many Canadians are travelling via plane or ship to escape the northern winter. Soft cashmeres, lightweight woollens are being packed away by the Bermuda-bound. Other voyagers whose destinations are farther south, will add cottons, linens, silk shantungs and prints. Resort collections which appear in the shops at the beginning of the year, are a preview of the clothes that will be worn when summer again comes to Canada and, for this reason, are of interest to stay-at-homes as well as to travellers. Clothes designed for resort wear are high-style and of the finest quality and many who are both fashion-conscious and beforehanded, purchase their summer wardrobes at this time whether they intend to take them away, or to put them away in readiness for the arrival of summer here in Canada.

These out-of-season fashions are prognostications of the new full skirt and small waistline of the winter months translated into the informal summer fabrics. And, proving that the "ballerina look" is as appealing elsewhere as it is on the dance floor, it is shown in the photograph on this page . . . a swirl-skirted play costume in Tahoe Blue cotton, with a backless sun dress beneath the peplum jacket. It is one of the dresses by M. R. Fleischman shown in San Francisco's "Fashion Première in Paris" when the West Coast city invaded Paris recently with a fashion show of its own. The "New Look" of Summer, 1948, is concealing rather than revealing. Sleeveless dresses are armholed to cover the top of the shoulders. Tennis dresses fall to knee-length, or just above. Sun dresses have shawls and jackets. Many bathing suits are equipped with skirts, cardigans and short skirts to go along. Citrus tones, bright greens, lavenders and blues are on the palette of sun colors.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

New Era for Old People

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

DURING the past few decades, through medical science many years have been added to the span of life. A person who is now twenty years old may expect to live as many more years as did a baby born in 1900. The same medical discoveries which have increased the span of human life have raised health standards so that now the average person is likely to be in better physical condition and to be more active in later years than his grandfather.

Indeed we are now headed toward a time when elderly people will form a substantial proportion of our population. This trend has been in evidence for the past two decades. In 1921 only 7.5 of the total population were over 60 years of age. In 1931 the percentage had gone up to 8.4. By the end of the next decade it had shot up to 10.2. It is anticipated that this trend will continue and that by 1981 about 18 per cent of our population will be over 60.

That more Canadians will live to a ripe and sprightly old age is going to bring fundamental changes in the lives of individuals and in the social and economic life of the country. First, individuals will have to learn how to make best use of the extra years which have been given to them. Then, society will have to change its attitude toward old age. Instead of thrusting our old folks onto the shelf, we may have to let them stay in life's swim and play a more important part in the nation's affairs.

This increase in the span of life is of special concern to women. Women live longer than men. Canadian Life Tables tell us that the average 60-year-old Canadian woman may look forward to 18 more years of life and the average 60-year-old man to another 16 years. Then more women than men are likely to be left alone in later years. According to the last census figures, there are nearly twice as many elderly widows as there are widowers of 60 years and over. Out of every 100 women over 60 years old, 53 are either single or widowed and 47 are married. Out of every 100 men over 60, only 33 are single or widowed and 67 are married.

Let us look at some of the problems of old age which now confront both individuals and society. The first is the means of support of older people. In an agricultural economy grandfather earned his keep around the farm by taking charge of many of the lighter chores. Grandmother earned hers by helping with the mending and other light domestic tasks and by minding the children. Most of the needs of the family were supplied on the farm and the extra means required to maintain the older generation presented no problem.

But today most Canadians live in urban districts. Houses are smaller and so are families and in the average home there is no longer need for elderly parents' services. Moreover today the average family is dependent upon a salary or wage, they must pay in cash for all the things they require, and usually the income is not large enough to cover the extra cost to keep parents.

The great movement of Canadians from farms to cities has deprived a large percentage of old people of their traditional means of support but the industrial age has offered no substitute. Now a person must save enough during his working period to keep him after retirement. But we are making it as difficult as possible for him to do so. On the one hand the working life is being reduced; first, by demanding higher qualifications in most vocations so that the average individual starts to work at a later age; and, second, by denying work to older people and by forcing salaried employees and wage earners out of their jobs at 60 and 65 even though they are still able and desirous to work.

More Elders

On the other hand the length of time after retirement is being stretched both because the worker has to retire earlier and because he lives longer. With a shorter earning period how can the average person provide for a longer time after retirement? Very few can do it. Statistics show that only about 15 per cent of all men over 65 are fully self-supporting and that about two out of five Canadians over 70 receive old age pensions based on need.

If elderly people are going to form a substantial part of the total population and if they will be healthier and more active, sooner or later we shall be forced to find ways to make good use of the wisdom and experience of age. Instead of denying older people the right to work when they are able and want to do so, we shall have to devise ways to help them to find work which is suitable to their abilities and their physical strength.

The housing of elderly people is also becoming a major problem. According to the last census, there are in Canada approximately 1,175,000 persons over 60 years of age, 600,000 men and 575,000 women. To find a happy solution for those who are alone is perhaps the most difficult. Out of the total over 60 years, there are 73,747 single men, 71,086 single women, 124,096 widowers and 231,342 widows. These people prize their independence. At their age they do not want to have to change their habits to fit those of younger generations. Yet they must not be left alone too much, for everyone needs companionship. And as they advance in years extra care and attention should be available when they need it.

In the small modern house, three generation families are not practicable. Today the chances are 100 to 1 against mutual happiness in a home in which an elderly person lives with younger generations, partly because quarters are cramped and partly because there is no need for the services of an extra person in today's little house.

Architects and builders and those planning establishments of their own might well design single family houses containing an apartment in which a grandparent or relative may have an independent life contiguous to, but not part of, that of younger generations. If such an apartment were not needed for a relative, the rent it would earn would be a great help in lowering upkeep costs of the home.

Living Room

Or perhaps in larger centres apartments might be designed to meet the special needs of the elderly single man or woman and of older couples. Such apartment blocks would provide suites of various sizes, some furnished, others unfurnished, some with housekeeping facilities, others without. Cleaning services would be available if required. In this apartment there would be a restaurant. It would have a lounge or recreation room where the residents could gather for companionship, to play games, to have concerts, etc. There would be stores on the street level which would cater to the special needs of older people. A nurse or hostess on hand to ensure that tenants receive necessary care and attention.

Not only do old people need a means of support and a suitable place in which to live but, if they are to be healthy and happy, they also must have something useful to do. Idleness brings boredom and the feeling that they do not belong, that they are not needed. "The sense of uselessness," says T. S. Huxley, "is the severest shock which our system can sustain." The woman who has always been engrossed in her family to the exclusion of everything else is apt to become an unhappy old woman when her children leave home. Very active and successful men who retire at 65 but who have had no interests outside their work, often do not live out their allotted years. Invariably they are outlived by those who have tasks they find congenial or constructive. Men and women of limited interests find their lives empty because they had always focussed all their energies into one channel instead of spreading them over many.

You cannot wait until you are old to develop outside interests. Start early in life and choose ones which are different from your daily work. Those who work with their hands need outside interests which will stimulate the mind. If the mind is kept busy all day, then probably a hobby is required which builds up the body or perhaps one which develops manual skills, such as the arts and crafts. Winston Churchill turned to painting as an outlet in the dark days when he carried a staggering load of responsibility. Those who work alone all day, need an outside interest which brings them into contact with others, but if you are surrounded by people at your work perhaps you will get greatest satisfaction and relaxation from a hobby at your own fireside.

Not only will individuals have to plan for a longer old age, but as their relative numbers increase society will have to take a growing interest in older people. We will likely see adult education become more and more important. Recreation leaders will give thought to the kind of recreation which is best suited to old people. Perhaps employment agencies will have counsellors to study their vocational needs and to place them in suitable full-time or part-time work. In the future elderly people are likely to become more important politically. Today persons over 60 years of age constitute about 17 per cent of the voters. By 1981 this class will probably represent more than one-third. Then political party platforms will pay increasing attention to the interests of older people for if this group should vote as a bloc they might well determine the outcome of any election.

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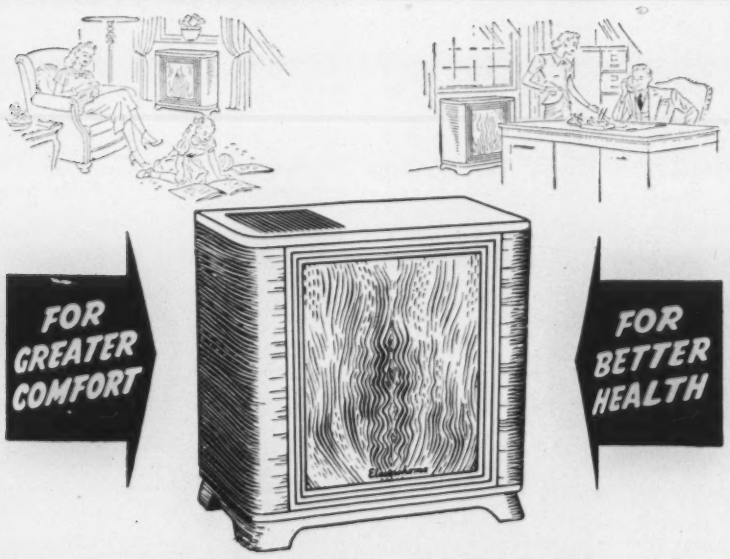

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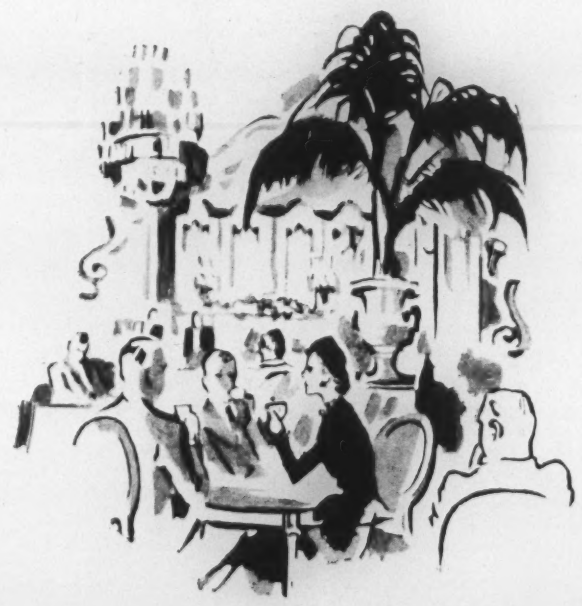

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4820

Ambush for Smugglers

By TANNIS LEE

LAST March the professional smugglers rejoiced when the United States Government slashed its budget and reduced the number of customs officers on the border patrol. On November 18, the amateurs got a gleam in their eye when the Canadian Government published its list of banned imports and those on the quota requiring entry permits.

Women have given it one glance and come to a quick decision. The New Look is the answer to a smuggler's prayer. Imagine meeting such an emergency with the slim silhouette and the short hemline!

If you're a smuggler, you're in good company and can regard yourself as perfectly normal. According to news reports, the customs officers are ready and waiting for you, reinforced—and this will sharpen your wits—by a competent staff of women inspectors.

Outwitting the customs along the U.S.-Canadian border has been a game for generations. It seems to be the national failing of average, honest people. They think nothing of it and the customs officials haven't taken it too seriously. These are not the big time operators for whom they are on the alert. These are not the professional smugglers of drugs, gold, diamonds, furs and watch movements who belong to an international underworld. These are only the amateurs, the tourists who are out for a day's fun — especially the women.

If you have had the opportunity and never tried to smuggle, you had better consult a psychiatrist. You are not conforming to an accepted pattern of human behavior. If Free Trade hadn't been the only known economic system in the Garden of Eden, Eve would have had smuggling chalked up against her record, too.

Most men, in the amateur class, admit that their hearts aren't really in it unless it is their cigars, cigarettes or liquor which are at stake. Then they can become quite inspired or stubborn.

Border Antics

One man, bringing back a hundred cigars, when asked, "Don't you know you're only allowed fifty?" answered at once, "Yes, but my wife smokes."

"I suppose I can't say she doesn't," the officer laughed, and let them through.

Another man refused to budge from a border town for twenty-four hours, much as his wife wanted to get home to the children, because he wanted to drink up an extra gallon of California Sherry rather than surrender it to the customs inspectors.

When a man crosses the border, it is for business or pleasure, not for loot. He'd seldom think of going in a group, like women do, on a mad buying spree. Any shopping he may do is incidental. He has run out of clean shirts or socks or must take a little present home to his wife and children. He is dealing with his own sex and would rather declare and pay duty than be caught with such trifles and feel ashamed.

Men have often been embarrassed hearing their wives boast of their antics at the border, and some were quite unsympathetic when all their little tricks were exposed by the women inspectors who appeared on the trains in the 1920's. This happened as a result of a Royal Commission report on the apathy of most customs officers to individual smuggling. They were accused of acting as "if their sole duty was to receive entries and a payment of duties by those willing to pay same."

This was certainly a true picture forty years ago when the women organized little parties for a shopping orgy. On one such trip, there was a non-conformer who lectured the others for their wickedness and righteously declared her two blouses. The customs officer figured out the amount of duty which she paid and then she looked up at him with an injured air and said:

"Aren't you mean to charge me for those two little blouses when you know lots of people bring things across and say nothing about them."

"But you declared them, Madam," he replied, *"and when you declare them, I have to charge you duty."*

She looked around resentfully at all her friends who were sitting smugly in their coach seats watching while she paid for her honesty.

There was her sister looking a little bulky, but triumphant, with her day's haul of lace curtains, bath-towels and pillowcases safety-pinned to her petticoats. The customs officer was no doubt suspicious but too delicate to question her. The lady might be pregnant.

"It's a man's world," her sister argued. "We don't have the vote and we don't make the laws. The only way to get along in it, as a woman, is to fool the men."

Across the aisle from her sat her next door neighbor with her feet in a copper boiler, her long skirts covering the whole works.

The Fat Boy

On the seat behind was the doctor's wife with a rebellious little boy. He'd just been poked by the good-humored inspector saying, "Hello, Fatty" after his mother had said she had nothing to declare. A forbidding look from her which indicated a good spanking was in store for him if he opened his mouth, kept him from explaining that he had been stuffed into three pair of pants, three shirts, an extra sweater and two coats.

These women got away with a lot for a long time and were not prepared for the shock and humiliation of their first encounter with a woman inspector twenty years later. It put some of our grandmothers off the career woman for life. They were hard-boiled, cold-blooded traitors to their sex. They took an unfair advantage of the situation because, being women, they knew all the tricks of the trade. Their victims could never forgive the efficient young woman who led them to the wash room and practically undressed them, gloating as she peeled off the extra silk bloomers and slips and unwound the silk stocking from around their middles.

Some women torn by indecision, with the fashion designers and their own sex working against them, gave up in the face of such overwhelming odds. Should they declare, pay duty and relax or not declare, run the chance of getting caught with the penalty, not only of paying the duty but the additional fine, which amounted to the original cost of each article not declared?

A few porters on the pullmans and parlor cars sided with the women. "Watch out, lady," they'd warn them, "that Hell Cat's coming through today. I saw her get on and the day before yesterday she caught a lot of people."

Forbidden List

In 1936, the Canadian Government at last adopted the policy which the American Government had introduced in 1897. Visitors to the United States were allowed to bring back into the country, duty free, articles for their personal use up to $100 per person if they had stayed out of the country 48 hours. For the average person this was a generous allowance.

Some women became so fanatical they gave the inspector long detailed lists including postcards and stamps. Others who couldn't afford the time or the money for a 48 hour stay, quickly got back into their stride, as soon as the women inspectors disappeared from the scene, and proved to be as able smugglers as their mothers and grandmothers.

"Men are so unobservant," they laughingly confide as they cross the Rainbow Bridge hatless and bare-legged in old clothes which they quickly discard and replace with anything new which attracts them.

The new regulations have not done away with the $100 allowance. The big catch is that you are only allowed $150 a year to meet all the travelling expenses of any trip to the United States. With inflation as it is, you'll be lucky after any 48-hour period if you have the price of a lipstick. It is, of course, on the forbidden list, but you won't need any padded hips to conceal it. If you cross over only for the day with dreams of tucking a Bates spread and matching drapes under that ballerina skirt, remember the "Hell Cats" will get you if you don't watch out.

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Who Created the Mannequin?

THE mannequin—today an accepted institution in the modern fashion industry—was a revolutionary innovation some one hundred years ago. The first mannequin made her appearance when Worth had his creations modeled by his wife at the Court of Napoleon III in 1858. Beer, Redfern, Doucet and Paquin immediately followed his lead. In those days, the mannequin appeared first in a little gallery, then slowly descended the stairs and finally circulated among the customers with the dignified air of a society lady receiving guests. Now, she whirls rapidly across the stage.

Poiret trained nine magnificent young girls to act as his models. He toured all the great capitals with them, created a special uniform for them to wear when they were not modeling his creations and designed resplendent ensembles in which they appeared at his own parties and other social events. Jean Patou once used Ziegfield's most beautiful girls for one of his fashion shows.

It's in the Paris Air

ROBERT Piguet, famous French fashion designer, declares: "Contrary to what most people believe, the dress designers of Paris do not create the style. Style floats in the air of Paris and nowhere else. Everyone is exposed to it and each designer interprets it with more or less success . . . .

"Style is one thing, elegance another. An elegant woman is one who knows how to adapt the style to her own type, eschewing all the exaggerations of the mode and taking from it only those elements that she knows will enhance her own charm. A woman can be very fashionable without being elegant at all. Furthermore, elegance is not a question of money; it is one of the few things that cannot be acquired".

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MUSIC

Canada's Opera School

By JOHN H. YOCOM

OPERA in Canada has never had the success that seems to be attending the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. Usually people are more interested in almost every other form of musical presentation, including ballad singers and moppets' rhythm bands, and the history of opera, aside from the big companies, is a sad performance record. Furthermore, interest in the form itself, an elegant patronage and capably produced presentations are no guarantees of continued success, for even with those healthy elements opera has often withered. What is really necessary to root opera firmly in a country is the continual training of native talent and the continual presentation of that talent. With superior direction the Opera School is fulfilling those requirements and is flourishing. Already it is a major Canadian musical institution.

The Opera School marked its first anniversary last month with a series of three brilliant performances of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." It was the school's second full-fledged opera; the first was Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" last spring. As on the previous occasion staff work for "Hansel and Gretel" was done by Czech-born Nicholas Goldschmidt, exacting and adroit music conductor, and Felix Brentano, imaginative and sympathetic stage director. The first night audience included a galaxy of notables—the Governor General, Lady Alexander and their children, Premier George Drew, Edward Johnson of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Chancellor Vincent Massey and President Sidney Smith of the University of Toronto, and leading Canadians from the musical, literary and educational world.

From the overture's first downbeat to the held chord of the final curtain, the charming motif of a fairyland world of babes-in-the-woods, witches, houses of gingerbread, woodland fairies and guardian angels, was handled with artistry in music and acting. But topping all fine qualities was a special *élan* that we have noticed in all Opera School efforts and which can probably be attributed to the talents of the carefully-cast principals, the fastidious preparation by the directors, and the unlimited enthusiasm that only youth in love with the work can impart. The burden of the story fell upon Jean Marie Scott of Ottawa, in the boy role of Hansel, Jean Patterson of Calgary as Gretel, Louise Roy of St. Boniface, Man., as the witch, Andy Macmillan of Montreal in the bass-baritone father (and only male) role, and Victoria Bodner of Regina as the mother. Probably fine casting was as responsible as any single item for the successful production.

With each lead not only was the singing impressive but the acting was convincing enough to stand up as good theatre. Diction was clean-cut and the story unfolded easily at an even pace. Lacking grand opera's customary trappings, musical highlights, unpretentious though they were, sparkled at regular intervals. We particularly liked the lusty singing of the father (Macmillan) on his return home, the children's lovely duet prayer, the sandman's gentle aria (Elizabeth Benson Guy), and the moving performance in mime and singing (with a *soupçon* of well-controlled cackle) of the witch, who rode about the stage on her broomstick.

The Opera School orchestra of 32, of which over 20 are veterans studying at the Conservatory under D.V.A. sponsorship, did excellent work throughout, the overture and the *entre-acte* being especially well handled. Only occasionally did its volume cloud that of the soloists.

But not for long has the Opera School rested on the "Hansel and Gretel" laurels. Messrs. Goldschmidt and Brentano are again preparing the students for another production, Gluck's "Orpheus" at Eaton Auditorium, Feb. 6 at 2.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto.

Dame Myra Hess

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra's first subscription concerts in 1948, with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, had the distinction of including the outstanding guest artist of its current season—Dame Myra Hess. Builder of morale in Britain during the war with a series of noon-hour concerts at the National Art Gallery, the celebrated 58-year-old pianist entertained two nights' audiences with superlative performances of Beethoven's Concerto No. 3 in C minor. It was her first Toronto performance since 1936.

The piano part was genius in execution matching the genius in composition. Dame Myra has few equals in interpretation and her concerto was done with insight, enthusiasm and flame-like brilliance. The orchestral part, while far from flawless, was well handled. Most noticeable weaknesses here were a rhythmic logginess and an omission of verve in the first movement, despite Sir Ernest's efforts to bring the players along. But in the second movement piano and orchestra really collaborated with a moving intensity, and the third movement was an even more outstanding piece of solo instrument and orchestra co-operation. Sir Ernest seized the spirit of Dame Myra's interpretation and regulated the minutest detail with exactitude. The orchestra responded to a man.

Encored with wild enthusiasm, Dame Myra played a light Scarlatti piece with her own distinctive singing tone that came from exquisite phrasing and magic pedal work. During 1939-46, over 820,000 service men and women and war-weary civilians attended the great woman's gallery concerts—1,698 in all. Dame Myra's famous sense of humor has suffered little from the war. When a Toronto press photographer asked her to raise her chin, she quipped: "Which one?"

Canadian Composers

Musical history will be made at Massey Hall, Jan. 27, when for the first time in the music life of this country a Canadian symphony orchestra will play a program of all-Canadian compositions. This concert will be given by the Toronto Symphony, directed by its musical director, Sir Ernest MacMillan, with Leo Barkin, Toronto pianist, the assisting artist.

Principal work to be performed will be Symphony No. 1 in D Minor by Dr. Healey Willan of the Royal Conservatory, Toronto. The Toronto Symphony has never before offered this symphony nor has Sir Ernest directed it. It was well received here a number of years ago when the Promenade Symphony played it under Reginald Stewart.

Other Toronto composers whose writings have been selected are Godfrey Ridout whose "Festal Overture" will be done; Leo Smith, whose "A Summer Idyll" is a program feature included and John Weinzweig whose Our Canada Suite will be heard. Remaining composers whose works will be presented are both of Montreal — Maurice Dela, in whose Ballade for Piano and Orchestra Mr. Barkin will be heard, and Claude Champagne who will be represented by his "Village Dance."

George Haddad, one of Canada's outstanding pianists and one of our busiest young concert artists, left early this month to begin a concert tour of California and Arizona cities.

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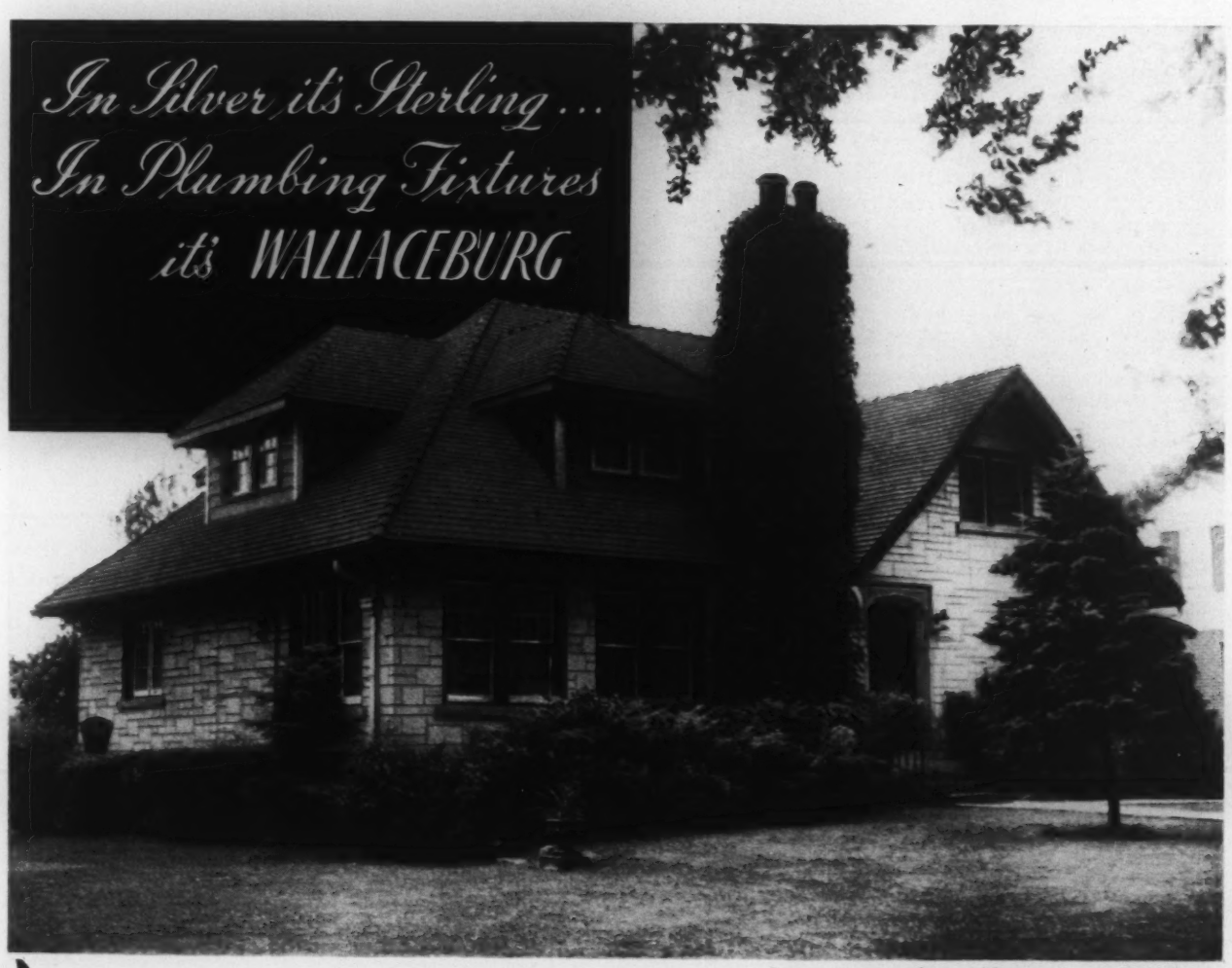

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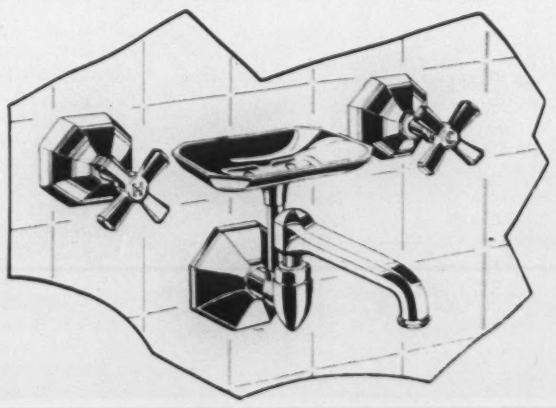

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RADIO

Unashamedly High-Brow

By JOHN L. WATSON

WHILE the complexities attendant on the job of putting ink to paper were providing us with a prolonged Christmas holiday, Canadian radio added cubits to its stature by adopting what seems to be the start of a bold and forthright policy toward serious radio entertainment. Just before the close of the year Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the C.B.C. Board of Governors and a gentleman much given to startling pronouncements, made a statement which gave his more enlightened listeners something to cheer about. He announced the inauguration of the C.B.C. "Wednesday Nights," one evening a week on the Trans-Canada Network devoted entirely to programs that are advanced, unusual, challenging and—why not say it? — unashamedly *high-brow*. The Wednesday night programs will include good music by all sizes and types of ensembles, recitals, dramas, lectures, criticisms and discussions. Variety will be the keynote and quality the only criterion.

Let no one accuse the C.B.C. of lacking courage! Any organization which undertakes to let loose on the Canadian public in the sanctity of their own homes, even once every seven days, a whole evening of entertainment that is "stimulating, substantial, different and demanding" is not one whit less intrepid than the man who ate the first oyster; for Canada, like the rest of North America, contains her fair share of God-fearing taxpayers who mistrust "culture" and who feel that too much of it is likely to give rise to all sorts of social evils—like Communism, free love and Sabbath-breaking. In a country where culture has, more often than not, played second fiddle to commercialism, an innovation like the C.B.C.'s "Wednesday Nights" will come as a shock both to those who complacently believed that such a thing could never happen and to those who hoped against hope that it might.

The "Wednesday Nights" are, of course, modelled on the now-famous "Third Program" experiment of the British Broadcasting Corporation which, with typical British thoroughness, presents stimulating, substantial, different and demanding programs every night of every week. While it would not be feasible, or entirely fair, for our major broadcasting network to devote a preponderance of its time to programs which at best could command only a limited audience, it is eminently feasible—and fair—that rather less than one-seventh of that time should be dedicated to that small, but ever-growing, group of listeners who are becoming increasingly tired of undistinguished mediocrity.

Vertical or Horizontal?

Lister Sinclair, the C.B.C.'s best friend and severest critic, has suggested that the programs (most of them excellent in themselves) have so far given little evidence of long-range planning, on either "horizontal or vertical lines". I agree that long-range "horizontal" planning is essential. We should feel after, say, a year of listening that we have had a balanced diet of entertainment, that we have not "specialized" but have sampled the arts and cultures of all ages and all peoples. I am not so insistent as Mr. Sinclair on the necessity for more rigid "vertical" planning (he suggests that each "Wednesday Night", like a major work of art, should have artistic or historical unity—that a recital of Debussy ought to be followed by a reading of Verlaine).

Quite apart from the enormous difficulties involved in this sort of planning, I think it is of lesser importance providing the general plan over a reasonable period of time is intelligent and comprehensive.

Perhaps, one day, we shall be able to say of the C.B.C. what Edward Sackville-West said of the Third Program—that it "may well become the greatest educative and civilizing force since the secularization of the theatre . . . (but) all who want this to happen must join the campaign against indifference, sneers and the sabotage of Philistines."

My introduction to the "Wednesday Nights" was a sophisticated and illuminating talk by Desmond MacCarthy on the poetry of T. S. Eliot, followed by a beautiful production of his play, "Murder in the Cathedral," directed by Andrew Allen with Bud Knapp in the role of Thomas à Becket. The performance was a memorable one—even more memorable, perhaps, than most of Mr. Allan's "Stage" productions, for "Murder in the Cathedral" is essentially a play of ideas expressed in words, rather than in actions or pictures, and therefore almost ready-made for radio. Lister Sinclair's "adaptation," entailing only a little re-arrangement and paring, was scarcely noticeable—which is as it should be. With one or two minor exceptions all the male roles were handled to perfection, notably those performed by Mr. Knapp, Mavor Moore and Glen Burns.

On the following Wednesday, Lois Marshal sang Scarlatti's "Christmas Cantata," accompanied by Greta Kraus on the harpsichord and a small orchestra from the Royal Conservatory, under Ettore Mazzoleni.

Later in the evening the Leslie Bell Singers, accompanied by a brass band and string ensemble under the direction of Geoffrey Waddington, presented an hour of unusual and little-known Christmas Carols.

The program planned for Christmas Eve was a magnificent one but I have a feeling that it was largely wasted. Most people have precious little time for listening to the radio on Christmas Eve: there is too much to be done — and eaten and drunk. Perhaps it would have been better if a wonderful treat like this could have been served up on the eve of Christmas Eve.

THEATRE

(*Continued from Page* 26)

pricious and irresponsible but immensely powerful beings from another world. Also this comedy is set forth in language which has no peer for poetic beauty in any other playwright in the English language; and Mr. Wolfit the producer treats it as if it were merely an introduction and some interludes to Bottom's rehearsal and eventual performance.

Bottom, moreover, has other functions besides those of tinker-comedian. His greatest scene, far more truly comic than the Pyramus business, is the passage where Titania, the queen of the fairies, is enamored of the "translated" Bottom with the ass's head. And Mr. Wolfit's treatment of this scene is enough to make angels as well as fairies weep. Not only does he deprive it of all possibility of illusion by having the sprites "Master Cobweb" and "Master Peaseblossom" played without the faintest suggestion of boyishness by quite adult females in the costume of a modern fairy ballet (which deals with an entirely different sort of creature), but he actually dons a mechanical ass's head with ears which can be waggled and eyes that can be made to roll, and works these mechanisms with an enthusiasm which irresistibly suggests that Bottom is perfectly aware of his transmogrification and very pleased with it. This is all wrong; Bottom is not a man impersonating a donkey, he is a man who has been partially changed into a donkey but thinks he is still wholly a man. The ear-waggling business is simply playing to the gallery—an effort to provoke laughter without regard to the consistency and essential truth of the play.

A good producer would not let Mr. Wolfit wolf it, or even donkey it, quite so much.

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CUISINE

In Praise of Garlic

By MYRTLE M. GRAY

SPANIARDS call garlic cloves "teeth", Englishmen call them "toes," but garlic by any name smells and the eater should live alone in a windmill. So goes an old saying.

If you are one of those who agree, who detest garlic and find it vulgar and repulsive, it is most likely because you have been exposed to an overdose—if not first hand then second hand.

Like all other potent but good things of life, garlic has to be used with discrimination, a subtlety that is an art. Actually, according to my taste, if you can identify that tantalizing enticing aroma from a steaming sauce or fricassée as garlic too much has been used — much too much.

But what enjoyment, what gastronomic delight is in store if you once master the delicate art of using garlic as it should be used. Garlic is a poor master, playing unexpected tricks on the unwary, but it can be a good servant, adding much to the sensory delights of man's most popular pastime—eating.

Garlic should be used for seasoning but it should *not* be eaten, at least not the strong powerful herb of the western world. Toss half a garlic clove in the salad as you dress it, then remove it. You will have the desired garlic flavor, and evenly distributed, but not the tell-tale breath.

You want a soup or a sauce such as epicures dream about, then use garlic, but do not mince it. Cut a clove in half to release the oils. Cook it with the food a few minutes, not more than twenty. While it is still intact remove it and discard it. You can then have your "cake" and still be socially acceptable.

Garlic makes many foods more appetizing. You haven't really savored to the full the mouth-watering appeal of olives until you have tasted garlic olives. Add a sliced clove of garlic to the liquid in the bottle of olives. Let stand at room temperature a couple of hours. Remove the garlic (strain liquid and pour back) and put the bottle in the refrigerator to chill. Or better still, cover ripe olives with olive oil and treat as above. Even you who detest garlic will not be able to refuse these delicious tidbits.

It was once said, "The chef who prepares potato salad without garlic has no soul." "And neither has the salad," might have been added. There are a variety of ways to add piquancy to a salad by the use of garlic. An old favorite is to rub your wooden salad bowl with a cut clove of garlic before using. Another is to place a half clove of garlic in the bottle of French dressing—remove it when you have the desired flavor. Garlic vinegar is one of the best of the herb vinegars. You may buy it bottled, or prepare it yourself. Add a cut clove of garlic to a quart of vinegar and leave it until it has imparted the desired flavor. It is especially good in making tossed green salads to which the oil, vinegar and condiments are added at the table.

But let me warn you again. In preparing salads use garlic with a light hand. It is very easy to overdo and spoil the perfect effect. And by the way, cold tap water will remove the odor of garlic from the fingers.

Healing Virtues

The garlic plant is a perennial, indigenous to south-west Siberia, but grows in most climates. It has grass-like leaves that are flat, not hollow like the onion which belongs to the same family. The stem grows about two feet tall and terminates in a head of bulbs instead of flowers. Each bulb contains about ten to twelve cloves—the only part of the plant which is eaten. They are preserved by being hung to dry.

Garlic is easily identified by its characteristic strong, penetrating odor and acrid taste. In warmer climates, however, the taste is milder. In America it is used as a seasoning only, but in south-western Europe, Italy and Spain it is used as a food as well; seldom a meat dish, sauce, soup or gravy is prepared without it.

It has been known since earliest times. It was an article of diet of the Israelites in Egypt, the Roman sailors and soldiers, but was detested by the ancient Greeks.

From time immemorial garlic has been known to possess therapeutic virtues, and has been used medicinally in Europe and America alike. For generations, in England, country people have maintained that tuberculosis can be cured if the sufferer will eat garlic or raw onions with each meal. Garlic ointment, made by adding a cut clove of garlic to a jar of vaseline, has long been an accepted remedy for tightness of the chest, bronchitis, and whooping cough. Today some medical authorities in the United States are advising a diet composed largely of garlic or onions for pulmonary diseases. And recently the newspapers announced that a Russian scientist claimed to have cured patients in the last stages of consumption by an extract of garlic.

But it is in the kitchen that garlic is most at home. No other herb quite so tickles the palate, or adds so much zest to good eating, when deftly handled by an imaginative cook.

Next time you roast a leg of lamb try it Old English Style. Rub a cut clove of garlic lightly over the surface. Insert the other half well into the heart of the roast. Leave for the first hour of cooking, then remove. No one will say, "you used garlic!" but they will say, "How good!"

Use garlic, but sparingly, in chili con carne, meat loaf, stews and meat pies if you would give these commonplace dishes a distinctiveness all their own.

In Mexico, and France too, clay oven dishes are frequently "cured" with garlic. Here are the directions. Rub the unglazed portion of the vessel with the cut surface of a garlic bulb, and the inside or glazed parts with oil. Put the empty dish in a cold oven and heat slowly until quite hot. Allow to cool gradually in the oven before removal. To prevent subsequent cracking of the glaze avoid using directly over a hot flame. Hereafter the "cured" vessel will impart a delicate garlic flavor to the contents.

If you are a novice at garlic cookery try garlic bread for a start. First prepare garlic butter. Add a sliced garlic clove and let stand at room temperature for an hour or so, long enough for the flavor to permeate well through the butter. Remove the clove and mix the butter well. Slash a loaf of French bread diagonally in thick slices, being careful not to sever them completely. Spread the garlic butter generously between the slices and over the top of the loaf. Sprinkle with salt, cover with grated cheese, and splash with paprika. Bake in a moderate oven until hot and crisp. Serve whole letting the guests break off pieces as wanted. If you would know just how good hot bread can be, try this next time you serve a cold meat supper.

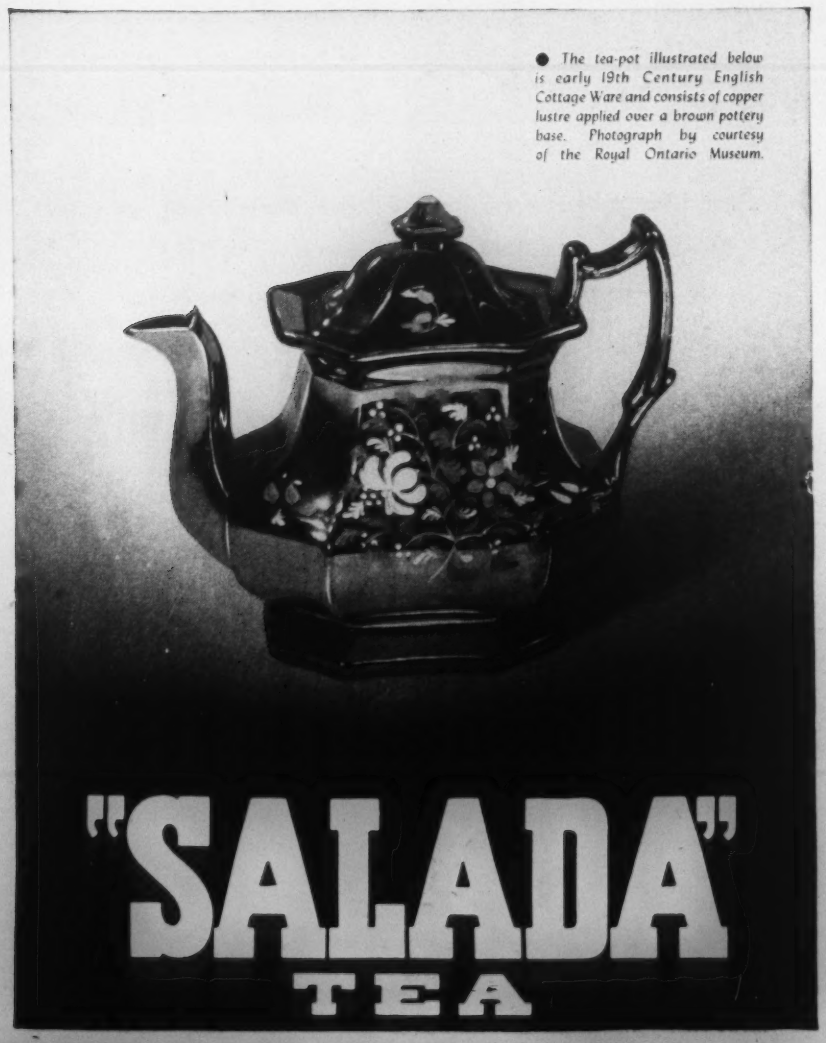
Dill and Garlic

But the old time favorite in our house (my husband's pet recipe) is dill cucumbers with garlic. It seems to be the favorite of all our male guests. Choose long, slim cucumbers four or five inches in length. While they are still garden-fresh wash well in cold water to crisp. Cut a thin sliver off each end (to let the brine penetrate), and pack with a generous amount of dill into sterilized jars. Place one small thin slice of garlic at the bottom and another at the top of each jar. Make the brine as follows: To two quarts of cold water add one quart of white wine vinegar (good quality) and one cup of coarse salt. Stir well until the salt is dissolved. Fill the jars with the cold brine, add a little powdered alum, about the size of a pea, to the top of each jar, and seal tightly. You will have the most delectable pickle you have ever eaten.

You are missing out on one of the good things of life if you use garlic not at all. But most people prefer it *tant soit peu*. A dash is enough. Too much is too much of a good thing.

But, of course if you are a real gourmet, if you like old cheese well mellowed with port wine, dried herring and dulse with your beer, or a hot Hungarian goulash laced with paprika, then you will use garlic with a lavish hand and let who will shudder.

● *The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*



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OTHER PAGE

Blood and Sand

By STEPHEN LEACOCK, Jr.

THERE are two different ways of covering bull-fights if you happen to be a journalist in Mexico City in the wintertime. The first of these, made famous by a popular correspondent who had previously written of the beautiful effect of the sunlight upon ice-capped Mt. Paricutin (in reality a volcano) from a cabin in a ship off Vera Cruz which he never left (and couldn't), is to sit in the bar of the Reforma Hotel with a dozen glasses of Scotch Whiskey and the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The other, followed more usually by the younger members of the profession — especially after they had seen the illustrious originator of the first method deported from the country— is to go out and watch a bull-fight and then interview the toreadors afterwards.

My own modus operandi was a happy combination of these two systems — with a little something else added that I think should prove of interest to the serious student of the bull-fight. I went out to the stadium *before* the fights commenced and interviewed the bulls.

(N.B. — You can't interview them afterwards; they have been sent to Mexican hospitals as food.)

What those bulls told me was very interesting. They spoke through an interpreter, of course — for I knew no Spanish and they no English — and it's just possible that the interpreter, a typical Mexican, may have colored their accounts somewhat, — but anyway it was very interesting.

It seems that we Anglo-Saxons have entirely the wrong idea as to what to do with our bulls, the typical Mexican told me, translating verbatim (so he said) what his bulls were saying. When we need food we lead one of them to a slaughterhouse in Chicago and knock him on the head with a sledgehammer. This, did we but know it, is the height of indignity —even barbarity. Bulls don't like it. They would rather be given a chance to die for the glory of their country — and for sport — in the open bull-ring. And if it is a chance to die gloriously, said the Mexican, waving his arms, it is also, we must remember, a chance to *live*, to kill the toreador and to emerge triumphant from the field of battle!

"Ask the bulls, Senor," I said, "if any of them expects to come out of today's engagement alive."

"I will answer for them!" exclaimed the Mexican, growing more and more excited and interrupting something one of the creatures had started to say. "They will not! No bull has ever come out alive! Our fighters are too clever, too skilful, too brave, too graceful, for them!"

"But you said", I reminded him, "that they have a chance to live and — "

"Bah", he answered, "of course they have a chance to live — but they never do!"

He seemed perfectly satisfied with his argument so I let it go . . . . . .

At that moment the sound of a gong reverberated through the nether regions of the stadium and I knew that it was time to make my way up to the little stone seat (price $10) from which I was to view the National Sport of Spain.

The Plaza de Toros in Mexico City is a huge, circular, open-air building that accommodates sixty thousand spectators and seems to rise a mile high into the sky. There was only an indifferent turn-out the day I was present; somewhere in the neighborhood of 59,800 people, I should say. Clambering sharply upwards towards my alloted niche in the stone wall (that's all the seats are), I felt as though I were swinging amongst the topmost sails of some old-fashioned ship of the line. I did not dare look down: Mexicans were all around me, working their way up as swiftly and as nonchalantly as monkeys in a banana-tree. How they brave those altitudes Sunday after Sunday I will never know; especially as they have to go much, much higher than I did. You see, American tourists naturally get the best and lowest seats (price $30); then come any Canadians who happen to be around at about ten: the Mexicans usually pay three pesos — 60 cents — and get frisked by the police as they go up. (This, of course, does not apply to the richer citizens who have season tickets and use the place as a sort of club.)

There was a blare of martial music and through the wooden barriers at one end of the sanded ring far below marched, to be greeted by tremendous applause, the *dramatis personae* of the coming fights — all except one, the first bull. He, poor, slow fellow, was still being coached in his lines somewhere off-stage. And anyway, they tell me bulls don't need the same amount of applause as Latins do.

When at length he did put in an appearance some few minutes later it was to take a short dash into the middle of the ring and then stand there as though looking for a piece of fresh grass.

The three footmen with red and yellow cloaks who were at this time the only ones holding the field of honor soon fixed that. One of them walked up quite close to the bull (about forty feet away) and started cursing him. The creature listened with such obvious equanimity that it looked as though nothing would ever happen; and then some unlucky remark the fellow made must have touched him off, for he moved forward — rather quickly — as though to eject his antagonist from the surroundings. This, I am sorry to say, he was unable to do, for the veteran fighter made a swift dash for a convenient hole in the wall and skipped through it just ahead of the oncoming horns — about thirty feet ahead.

The bull then turned in the direction of another footman, believing him to be the brother-in-law of the first, and charged. With great presence of mind this brave fellow vaulted the five-foot wall of the bull-ring and from the other side stuck out his tongue.

Then they brought on the picadors (men on horses with lances) and the fight really began. There is perhaps nothing which better illustrates the Spaniard's love of pure sport than this performance which is put on by the bull, the horse and the picador The bull, head down, plows into the leather-blanketed side of one of the horses, and the rider, while he is doing this, plows into his back with his lance. It then becomes a question as to whether the bull will be able to push over the horse and rider and trample them or whether he will be driven off by the pain of the lance in his back. He is usually driven off — but not always. While this is going on the crowd sits tense and breathless with excitement, emitting an occasional great shout of encouragement at some quick stroke of the picador. It used to be even better, they tell me, before some humanitarian movement in Spain a few years ago caused the horses to be protected on one side by that leather blanket. Before that they had no protection at all — except over their eyes. Of course, they only used old, broken-down horses. . . . . .

After the horses have been led away (or dragged off, as the case may be) the bull is again opposed by a man on foot, this time called a banderillero from the two short, ribbon bedecked javelins he carries. As the animal charges he neatly sidesteps and lets him have it in both shoulders. This elicits another tremendous roar from the spectators as they watch the bull rear up and shake his sides in pain, waving the purple ribbon in his reddened back to and fro like streamers in a breeze . . . . the banderillero sinks another couple in him.

The game is brought to a conclusion by a richly dressed killer, called the matador, who earns up to one hundred thousand pesos per Sunday afternoon. The supreme contempt which this magnificent individual exhibits for the prowess of the fagged bull is — well, it's in keeping with everything else about the show. He circles the tired animal with leisurely steps, he kneels in front of him as though pleading to be attacked, he turns his back on him in complete disregard — and then, when the audience has had its money's worth of thrills, he stabs him through the neck with his sword. The bull sinks and rolls over. If there appears to be life in him yet, from the fact that his rear legs are still feebly beating the air, one of the ring flunkeys attacks his stomach with a dagger. Three work horses are then brought on and to the accompaniment of more martial music he is dragged out through the sand and dust, looking about the size of a pomeranian dog.

Then a fresh bull is brought on and it begins all over again, this endless proving of the fact that Latins are more clever and more graceful than bulls. Six were killed the afternoon of my attendance but I managed to crawl down the rigging of the battleship and get out after the fifth had paid the penalty of his low heritage.

If I ever go again I'm going to sit up with the three-peso Mexicans at the top of the stadium, a mile high. I know I'll save money there, but that isn't the point. I won't be able to *see* the thing.

...rings on her fingers

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 24, 1948 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Forest Wastes Confront Ontario Legislature

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

The Kennedy Report, which discloses shocking wastes in the use of Ontario's forests, will be under consideration during the coming session of the Legislature. The report, which is outlined in this article, is a clear and fearless document. It emphasizes the precarious position of the sawmilling industry, where only two or three per cent of the mills have, under the present system, enough raw material for sustained operations. But even the pulp and paper mills, which have leases on crown lands lasting for twenty or thirty years, cannot put into effect long run plans for conservation and reforestation.

A second article will discuss whether, as General Kennedy suggests, all woods operations in the northern part of the province ought to be taken from the hands of individual operators and carried on by cooperative companies.

ONTARIO'S forest "policy" has been no credit to the province. For years, for decades, it has been beset by economic waste and political skullduggery. There is an old Indian saying that all wealth starts from a grant of land; the Ontario timber wolves have not howled in vain for leases of crown lands.

When Premier Drew appointed a Royal Commission, nearly two years ago, with wide powers of investigation and recommendation, people hoped that the bad old days were on the way out. The Commission has now reported, and its report will be under close study at the session of the Ontario Legislature called for next month.

The Commission consisted of one man: Major-General Howard Kennedy. He deserves high praise. He visited the forests in every part of the province; he made his report easy to read and easy to understand (some of the photographs from it are reproduced on this page); he did not hesitate to make recommendations that will be very unpopular with many firms engaged in forestry operations.

On the technical and scientific sides his report is very persuasive to the layman and, apparently, convincing to the experts. Its theme is waste: waste from fire, waste from disease, waste from too much of one sort of road building and too little of another, waste from floods caused by the Ontario Hydro's dams, waste from illogical grants of crown lands, and, perhaps worst of all, waste from grinding large sawlogs into woodpulp and from cutting small pulp logs into lumber.

Take for instance what he has to say about the "Doyle Rule." It is a rule-of-thumb for estimating how much wood there is in logs or in standing timber, and it has been discarded by other provinces. It is accurate enough for large logs, but greatly underestimates the contents of small logs. According to the Doyle Rule the contents of a six-inch, sixteen-foot log are only one-fifth as much as its actual contents measured by other rules.

The rule is used in connection with leasing the cutting rights on crown lands. People leasing the lands have to pay royalties to the government based on the amount of wood they take off. When this amount is estimated by means of the Doyle Rule the smaller logs cost less than larger logs containing the same amount of wood. This encourages cutters to cut small trees.

Unfortunately cutters are all too prone to cut trees when they are too young, before they have gone through the period when their annual growth is greatest. Use of the Doyle Rule thus encourages cutters in one of the sins that most easily beset them. Of course, everyone in the game knows that, to some extent, the Doyle Rule distorts the estimates and they make allowances on this account. Nevertheless the basic tendency remains.

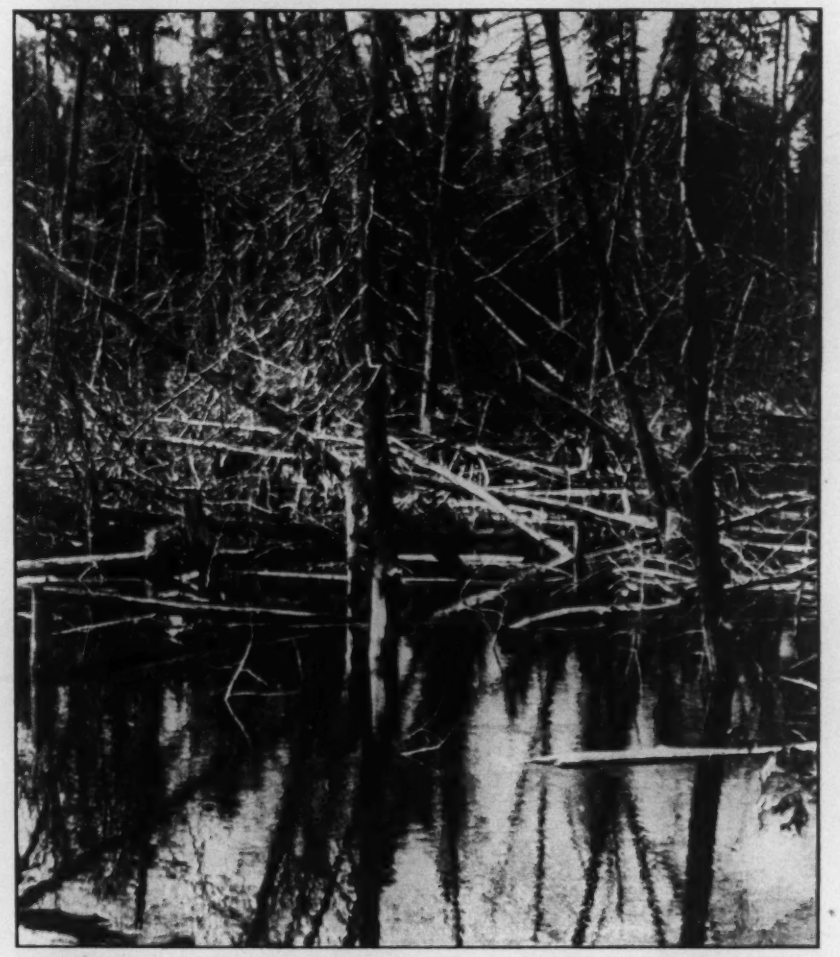
Length of Leases

Another and probably more important force making for wasteful use of timber is the length of the leases granted on crown lands. Even with pulp and paper companies, which have to invest tens of millions of dollars in a single plant, the leases are usually not more than twenty, or at most thirty years, while the length of growth of trees to maturity will be anything from fifty to seventy-five years. The company has no guarantee that it will reap the

(Continued on next page)

Photographs from Forestry Report Show Waste of Wood and Land

These three pictures, taken from General Kennedy's report on Ontario forests, illustrate some of the wastes that are going on. This one shows a woodlot in Grey County; on the near side cattle have eaten off the young



growth, on the far side there is proper reproduction .... Flood is another cause of waste. The Ontario Hydro has dammed this lake to make Calm Lake Reservoir; timber should have been taken from the lake-edge before

the level rose .... Soil erosion is another result of bad management; this sandy soil should have been held in place by reforestation years ago.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canadian Trend Down; U.S. Up

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIAN business is now feeling the bite of Mr. Abbott's import restrictions and will do so more when their effects are fully operative. To what extent the import bans and reductions and the 25 per cent excise tax will reduce the volume of Canadian business activity is not yet forecastable; the regulations themselves are still in a state of flux. But a sizable contraction in volume of business seems inevitable.

In this connection it should be remembered that Ottawa's primary objective is the conservation of U.S. dollars, not the maintenance of the existing level of Canadian business. Without U.S. dollars, our economy would have run on the rocks. The first necessity is to keep the business ship afloat. And behind this is the intention to tie our economy more closely to that of the United States: to have the U.S. take up the slack left by the economic decline of Britain.

All this means that Canadian business is in a state of transition, with no one able to prophesy the level of business a few months hence—except that it will be below that of today.

Canadian business has always been strongly influenced by the condition of business south of the border, and in future, with the closer economic relationship now in prospect, that influence will be greater still. U.S. business currently is holding at a very high level, and research by business analysts indicates it will continue at that height well into, or through, the first half of 1948. After that, the prospect is not so clear.

U.S. Level Still Rising

Actually, right now, the level of the U.S. boom is rising rapidly. Prices are going up, and so are wage payments and other income payments. Production is rising moderately and retail-trade volume is holding high. Apparently this trend will persist for the present despite talk of price control, rationing and credit control.

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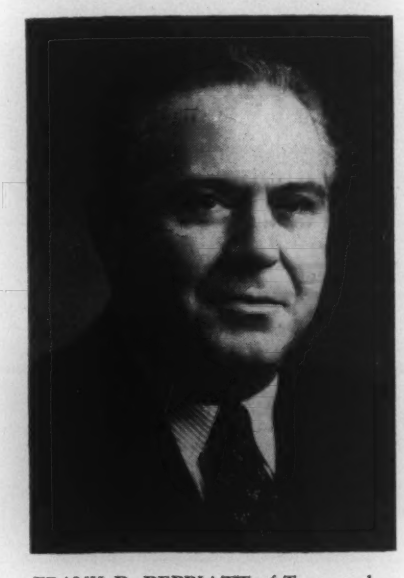

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 24, 1948 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Forest Wastes Confront Ontario Legislature

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

The Kennedy Report, which discloses shocking wastes in the use of Ontario's forests, will be under consideration during the coming session of the Legislature. The report, which is outlined in this article, is a clear and fearless document. It emphasizes the precarious position of the sawmilling industry, where only two or three per cent of the mills have, under the present system, enough raw material for sustained operations. But even the pulp and paper mills, which have leases on crown lands lasting for twenty or thirty years, cannot put into effect long run plans for conservation and reforestation.

A second article will discuss whether, as General Kennedy suggests, all woods operations in the northern part of the province ought to be taken from the hands of individual operators and carried on by cooperative companies.

ONTARIO'S forest "policy" has been no credit to the province. For years, for decades, it has been beset by economic waste and political skullduggery. There is an old Indian saying that all wealth starts from a grant of land; the Ontario timber wolves have not howled in vain for leases of crown lands.

When Premier Drew appointed a Royal Commission, nearly two years ago, with wide powers of investigation and recommendation, people hoped that the bad old days were on the way out. The Commission has now reported, and its report will be under close study at the session of the Ontario Legislature called for next month.

The Commission consisted of one man: Major-General Howard Kennedy. He deserves high praise. He visited the forests in every part of the province; he made his report easy to read and easy to understand (some of the photographs from it are reproduced on this page); he did not hesitate to make recommendations that will be very unpopular with many firms engaged in forestry operations.

On the technical and scientific sides his report is very persuasive to the layman and, apparently, convincing to the experts. Its theme is waste: waste from fire, waste from disease, waste from too much of one sort of road building and too little of another, waste from floods caused by the Ontario Hydro's dams, waste from illogical grants of crown lands, and, perhaps worst of all, waste from grinding large sawlogs into woodpulp and from cutting small pulp logs into lumber.

Take for instance what he has to say about the "Doyle Rule." It is a rule-of-thumb for estimating how much wood there is in logs or in standing timber, and it has been discarded by other provinces. It is accurate enough for large logs, but greatly underestimates the contents of small logs. According to the Doyle Rule the contents of a six-inch, sixteen-foot log are only one-fifth as much as its actual contents measured by other rules.

The rule is used in connection with leasing the cutting rights on crown lands. People leasing the lands have to pay royalties to the government based on the amount of wood they take off. When this amount is estimated by means of the Doyle Rule the smaller logs cost less than larger logs containing the same amount of wood. This encourages cutters to cut small trees.

Unfortunately cutters are all too prone to cut trees when they are too young, before they have gone through the period when their annual growth is greatest. Use of the Doyle Rule thus encourages cutters in one of the sins that most easily beset them. Of course, everyone in the game knows that, to some extent, the Doyle Rule distorts the estimates and they make allowances on this account. Nevertheless the basic tendency remains.

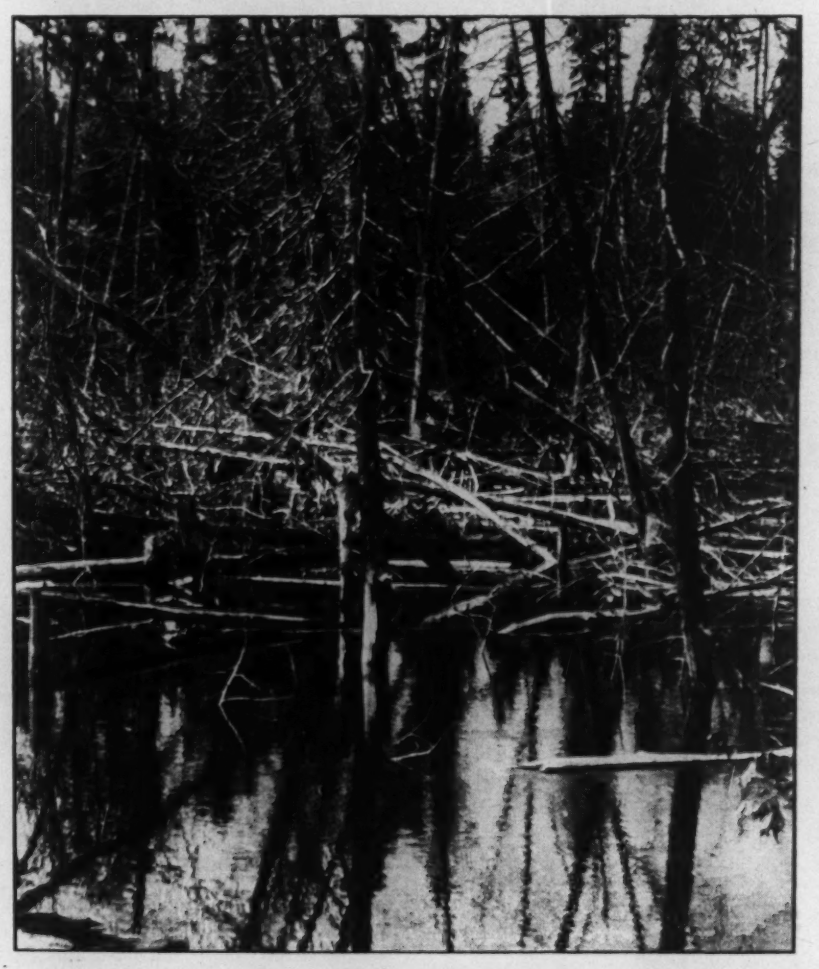
Length of Leases

Another and probably more important force making for wasteful use of timber is the length of the leases granted on crown lands. Even with pulp and paper companies, which have to invest tens of millions of dollars in a single plant, the leases are usually not more than twenty, or at most thirty years, while the length of growth of trees to maturity will be anything from fifty to seventy-five years. The company has no guarantee that it will reap the

(Continued on next page)

Photographs from Forestry Report Show Waste of Wood and Land

These three pictures, taken from General Kennedy's report on Ontario forests, illustrate some of the wastes that are going on. This one shows a woodlot in Grey County; on the near side cattle have eaten off the young



growth, on the far side there is proper reproduction .... Flood is another cause of waste. The Ontario Hydro has dammed this lake to make Calm Lake Reservoir; timber should have been taken from the lake-edge before

the level rose .... Soil erosion is another result of bad management; this sandy soil should have been held in place by reforestation years ago.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canadian Trend Down; U.S. Up

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIAN business is now feeling the bite of Mr. Abbott's import restrictions and will do so more when their effects are fully operative. To what extent the import bans and reductions and the 25 per cent excise tax will reduce the volume of Canadian business activity is not yet forecastable; the regulations themselves are still in a state of flux. But a sizable contraction in volume of business seems inevitable.

In this connection it should be remembered that Ottawa's primary objective is the conservation of U.S. dollars, not the maintenance of the existing level of Canadian business. Without U.S. dollars, our economy would have run on the rocks. The first necessity is to keep the business ship afloat. And behind this is the intention to tie our economy more closely to that of the United States: to have the U.S. take up the slack left by the economic decline of Britain.

All this means that Canadian business is in a state of transition, with no one able to prophesy the level of business a few months hence—except that it will be below that of today.

Canadian business has always been strongly influenced by the condition of business south of the border, and in future, with the closer economic relationship now in prospect, that influence will be greater still. U.S. business currently is holding at a very high level, and research by business analysts indicates it will continue at that height well into, or through, the first half of 1948. After that, the prospect is not so clear.

U.S. Level Still Rising

Actually, right now, the level of the U.S. boom is rising rapidly. Prices are going up, and so are wage payments and other income payments. Production is rising moderately and retail-trade volume is holding high. Apparently this trend will persist for the present despite talk of price control, rationing and credit control.

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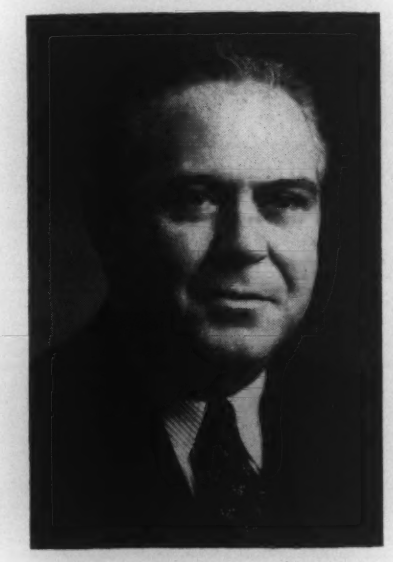

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada's 1947 Nickel Deliveries Equal to Best Peacetime Year

By JOHN M. GRANT

ALTHOUGH considerably under the peak wartime high reached in the year 1943, world deliveries of Canadian nickel in all forms for the year 1947 were in excess of those of 1946, Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, states in a year-end review. Canadian nickel deliveries in all markets approximated those of the industry's greatest peacetime year of 1937, and shipments in the United States and Canada showed an increase of about 50 per cent over 1937. Despite a continuing labor shortage operations of International Nickel at Copper Cliff, its mining and smelting centre, were substantially higher than in 1946 and, Mr. Stanley points out, the encouraging outlook for business in the many industries which nickel serves indicates a continuance of the favorable showing made by the nickel industry in 1947. Nickel prices in the United States and the United Kingdom remained unchanged during the year. On November 21, the International Nickel Company, Inc., announced a reduction of 1¼ cents per pound in its price for refined nickel in the United States. The reduction became effective January 1, 1948, simultaneously with a like reduction in the United States import

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Maintain Buying Reserves

BY HARUSPEX

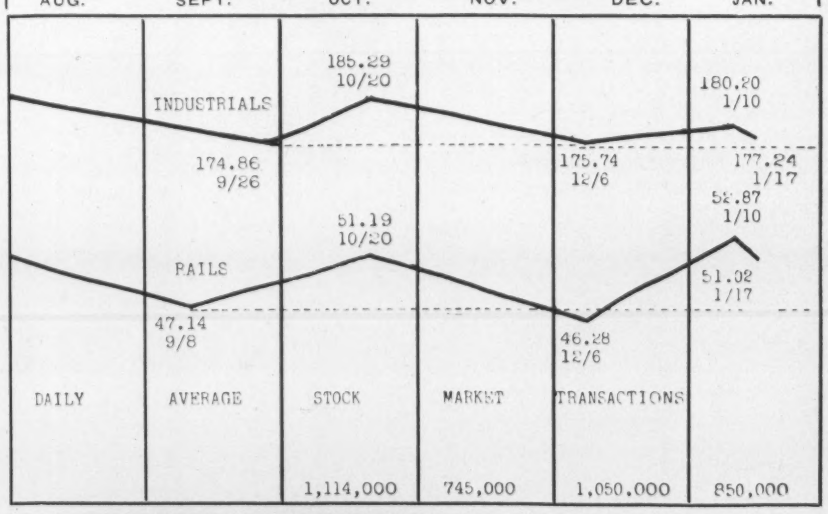
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND, (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery from mid-May has been resumed. Testing of the important February-July rally peaks is being witnessed.

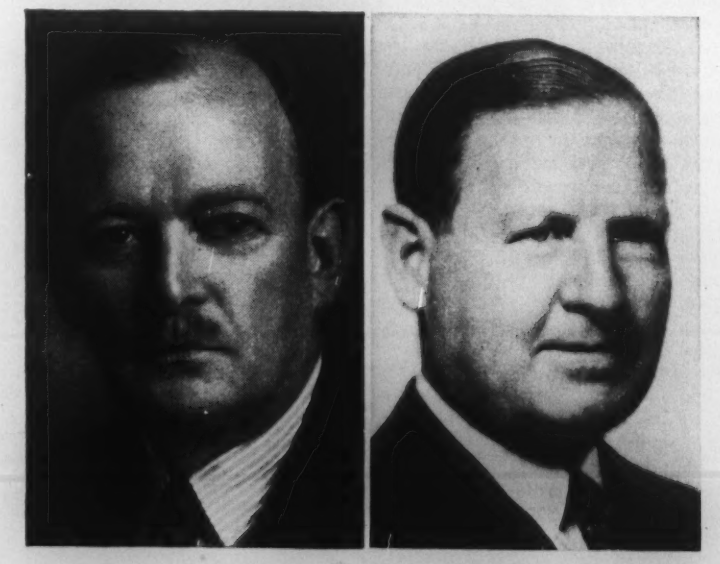
Stock market action of the past week has varied little from that of recent weeks. The movement has been sluggish, with volume showing a tendency to narrow on market weakness. Advances, as well as declines, in other words, have both lacked any aggressive follow-through.

This sluggishness comes in the face of a period when dividends, and consequently yields, on common shares have been advancing, and against the background of a solid year when earnings have developed more satisfactorily than was generally anticipated at the beginning of the year. In failing to respond to these normally buoyant forces, the market has necessarily evidenced an interest in other and, presumably, less constructive developments or trends. Among these have been the continuing uncertainty over (1) the foreign political and financial situation, (2) the encroachment on profit margins and purchasing power suggested by advancing commodity prices and living costs, and (3) the readjustment in money rates to higher levels. Fresh uncertainty has been recently injected by President Truman's request to Congress for increased taxes on corporations and for price controls.

Until the situation is resolved, either by (1) renewed price decline and subsequent evidence of stabilization at lower levels or (2) by some strong technical indication that the public has adopted a more sanguine attitude toward the longer term outlook, our advice to investors continues that of following a cautious course, with cash or buying reserves ample.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES





S. C. McEVENUE E. G. BAKER

The Board of Directors of The Canada Life Assurance Company announces that it has accepted with regret Mr. S. C. McEvenue's resignation as President owing to his continued poor health. Announcement is further made of the election of E. G. Baker as President. Mr. Baker has been a policyholders' director since 1934, and a Vice-President for the past seven years.

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AGNEW-SURPASS
Shoe Stores Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 35

A dividend of Twelve Cents (12c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1st, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business January 30th, 1948.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. GILLELAN,
Secretary-Treasurer

Brantford, Ont., January 13th, 1948.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 12

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 16, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 16, 1948

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 13

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable February 25, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 2, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 16, 1948

duty on refined nickel provided for in the recently signed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada. The prices of nickel outside the United States are not affected by the duty and remain unchanged.

•

The steel industry continued to be the largest consumer of nickel during the past year, according to Mr. Stanley, and production of nickel-chromium stainless steels in the United States accounted for a major portion of this consumption. The so-called triple alloy steels, containing nickel, chromium and molybdenum, continued to be extensively employed in 1947, particularly in the automotive, construction, railroad, tractor and machine tool industries. Their tonnages, as in 1946, were again the largest of any single class of engineering alloy steels. Of great interest is the growing utilization of high strength low alloy steels. Post-war activities both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe point to a continuance or an extension of the use of nickel alloy steels, Mr. Stanley states. The past year also saw a further broadening of the use of Monel, Inconel, and other nickel alloys, as well as rolled nickel, for special duty purposes involving resistance to heat, corrosion, wear and other difficult conditions.

•

Throughout the world the general trend has been toward further use of nickel and nickel alloys for coinage purposes, Mr. Stanley points out in his review of the nickel industry. Many of the countries which employed emergency alloys during the war have already returned to the minting of nickel-containing coins, while others contemplate an early resumption of the use of nickel and nickel alloys for their coinage. India and the United Kingdom are replacing silver with pure nickel and cupro-nickel, respectively, as the standard coinage of those countries. Spain recently adopted pure nickel for the 5 and 2½ peseta coins. New Zealand is replacing silver coinage with that of cupro-nickel. Ecuador has returned to the use of pure nickel for the one-sucre coin, and monetary reforms now under consideration by a number of Latin American countries contemplate the introduction of pure nickel for their standard coins as well as for various minor denominations.

•

In its constant search for new mineral deposits the international Nickel Company has employed the airborne magnetometer which is revolutionizing prospecting methods, the company's president reports. The heart of this device is a magnetic detector utilizing a high permeability nickel alloy core that is periodically saturated. The changes in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field alters the output from this device and is continuously recorded, making possible the detection of magnetic anomalies in the earth's surface.

•

The general program of Northern Canada Mines for the year ended September 30, 1947, was designed, after giving consideration to the conditions existing in and affecting the mining industry, with a long term rather than an immediate viewpoint, V. H. Emery, president and managing director, states in the annual report. The program, therefore, consisted of actively prospecting and scouting for new mineral deposits. Owing to the existing difficulties and the impossibility of getting reasonable value for money spent on work, it was considered inadvisable to carry out the exploration planned on a number of the promising properties held by the company or in conjunction with other companies, except where it was necessary to keep the holdings in good standing. The groundwork, however, is being prepared toward carrying out active exploration when general conditions become more favorable.

•

Bulolo Gold Dredging shareholders were informed at the annual meeting in Vancouver late in December that the directors hoped to resume dividends in the latter part of 1948, but it was stated future earnings were not likely to justify the pre-war distribution of $3 a share. For the five months from May 31 (end of the fiscal year) to October 31, 2,756,000 cubic yards of gravel were handled for a production of 31,710 ounces of fine gold, or $1,109,850 dollars with gold at $35 per ounce. Two dredges were rehabilitated and put into commission before the end of the last financial year and since that time two more have commenced operating. This leaves four still to be reconditioned and, providing certain equipment is completed as promised, and not delayed in shipment, three of these should be operating sometime in April next, if not before. Two new gold areas in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea were acquired by staking during the past year, but drill results to date have not been encouraging.

•

Resumption of dividends has been announced by Sheep Creek Gold Mines, operating the Sheep Creek gold mine at Salmo, B. C., and the wholly-owned subsidiary Zincton Mines — zinc-lead-silver producer at Zincton, B.C. The payment of 1½ cents per share was made on January 15 to shareholders of record December 31. The last previous dividend was in 1946. The continuing satisfactory price for base metals and the resumption of operations at the Sheep Creek gold mine were factors influencing declaration of the dividend.

•

An increased half-yearly dividend of $1.50 per share, with an extra of $3.25 per share, has been declared by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada for the six months ending December 31. It was payable January 15 to shareholders

(*Continued on page* 40)

A Useful Handbook

The January 1948 edition of our "Canadian Government and Municipal Financial Statistics" booklet is now available. It includes:

(1) Concise financial statements of the Dominion of Canada, the nine Provinces and fourteen of the principal Cities, including ten-year comparisons;

(2) A table comparing debt and revenue and expenditures of the Dominion and the Provinces;

(3) A table showing the relative position of the Cities as regards debt and tax collections.

A copy will be furnished gladly upon request.

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The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

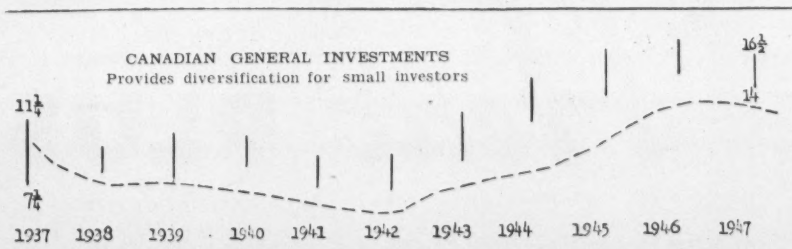
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS

						Averages	Can.	General
PRICE 20 NOV. 47	—	$15.00						
YIELD	—	6.1%	Last	1 month	Up	2.0%	Up	7.1%
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	82	Last	12 months	Up	0.6%	Down	3.2%
GROUP	—	"B"	1942-46	range	Up	160.0%	Up	117.0%
RATING	—	Average	1946-47	range	Down	23.1%	Down	22.2%



SUMMARY:—This service does not attempt to advise when common stocks should be bought or sold, but confines its efforts to studies of individual market action in order that readers may know, within reasonable limits, the likely movements of any stock in relation to the averages. Declining markets may cause sleepless nights to those who purchase common stocks at inflated prices, but on the other hand, those who use a formula plan of investment, welcome fluctuations, whether they are up or down.

Those, on the other hand, who are unable or unwilling to follow a formula plan, and particularly those who do not wish to take undue risks in buying common stocks, find Investment Trusts of great value in providing increased income plus an opportunity for moderate speculative profits.

The price movement of Canadian General Investments has been better than average over the longer term, but its intermediate fluctuations are not great. This security has been recommended on previous occasions, particularly for investors of moderate means. Obviously, its attraction increases as the price drops.

The annual dividend was raised to .70c in April 1947. Extra dividends are usually paid at that time—.17c in 1945; .24c in 1946 and .20c in 1947.

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The periodical valuation and analysis of your holdings enables you to determine accurately your current investment position, and in some cases to make certain changes which will strengthen your position.

We suggest that once a year you mail a list of your holdings to us in order that we may advise you regarding current values and submit a detailed analysis.

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 244

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of FEBRUARY 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 19th December 1947.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 339

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1948.

By Order of the Board,
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 13th January, 1948.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1948.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 13, 1948.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Federal or State Regulation is the Question Facing Business in U.S.

By GEORGE GILBERT

As both insurers and insured in this country as well as our legislators are more or less influenced or affected by the laws and regulations applicable to the business in the United States, what is transpiring in insurance affairs across the line is of more than academic interest to many people in Canada.

At present the insurance industry and the state authorities are concerned with the question whether the exclusive jurisdiction of the states in the matter of supervision and regulation of insurance business, in existence for many years, is to be maintained or is to be replaced or supplemented by federal regulation.

WHAT happens in the field of government supervision and regulation of insurance in the United States is of importance not only to the many Canadian companies transacting business in that country but to all engaged in the business here, owing to our tendency to follow the example sooner or later in this respect of our big neighbor to the south. At present the question is, whether the existing system of state supervision and regulation of insurance is to be maintained or is to be replaced or supplemented by federal regulation.

At the recent annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the state government officials charged with the duty of supervising the insurance business in their respective states, Senator Holland voiced his opposition to the federal regulation of insurance. He is quoted as saying: "I hope there will be no excuse for federalization or nationalization of the insurance industry. I hope for great progress in state legislation, personally believing that federal legislation would be harmful rather than helpful." He further expressed the hope that the insurance industry would cooperate "so far as the law allows" in improving the existing state regulatory system.

Federal Intervention

On the other hand, Governor Caldwell of Florida, in his address, warned the delegates that the federal government had already established numerous precedents for regulation of private business. As quoted, he said: "It is imperative that you devote your efforts toward the goal of greater uniformity and efficiency—that you continue to strive to take the mystery and the uncertainty out of a vital key to national stability . . .

"The Congress in its wisdom rightly granted a moratorium of liabilities under the Sherman Act and other pertinent Acts in order that the states might exercise their rights. During the last three years the states have rapidly met the requirements of Congress in the approval of the necessary rate regulatory legislation and, in doing so, have preserved the status of a great private business."

He also pointed out that as a result of the cooperative spirit prevailing between the state administrators and the industry, some 37 states have enacted rate regulatory laws and about 15 have approved the Fair Practices Act. Florida is one state that has moved forward in this field, he said, having enacted rate regulatory statutes in 1945 and the Fair Trade Practices Act in 1947. He added: "But if Florida and the other states are to continue to exercise the right to license, supervise and tax the insurance business of the country, you men must provide the fair and intelligent regulation."

As instances in which the federal government in recent years has extended its authority into former fields of state regulation, Governor Caldwell cited the Public Utility Holding Company Act, the Security and Exchange Act, and the California Tidelands case, in which the decision, he pointed out, "overlooked the fact that the federal government is supreme in all fields when the national security demands, and laid down a principle which, if followed, will permit the federal government to move in on privately owned properties whether they be inland waters, mines, nightclubs or insurance businesses."

Fight for State Rights

He warned that if the American system of government was to prevail, those who represent the states and the businesses of the country would have to bestir themselves, and must fight incessantly not only for the retention of states' rights but also for the kind of business which justifies the retention of those rights, "remembering that service to the public is the unfailing keystone."

One of the important reports presented to the convention was that of the Accident and Health Committee, which had been considering a proposed uniform law for regulating accident and health insurance business, including new standards, and which reported that it felt the standards provision law should be accompanied by statutory provisions determining the form and content of policies and minimum benefits.

With respect to the matter of making reports to the state insurance departments on this class of business, the Committee stated that it had adopted the following program: 1. That loss experience by policy forms for the calendar year 1948 should be filed by June 30, 1949, on a premium-earned loss-incurred basis. 2. That the reports need not include loss experience on individual group policies but should include loss experience on total group business written. 3. Each combination of a policy with a rider or endorsement should be reported as a separate policy form. The Committee also recommended the adoption of a uniform blank for reporting all accident and health policies issued after Dec. 31, 1948.

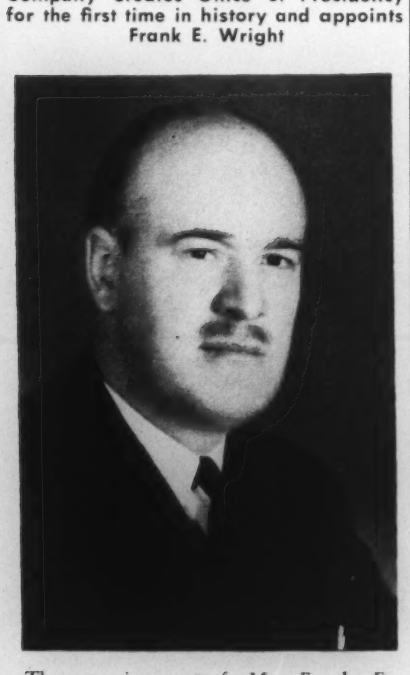
Consult on Details

Another important report was that of the Uniform Accounting Committee, which stated that it has received the second preliminary report of the New York Insurance Department entitled "Methods of Expense Distribution in Casualty Insurance Companies." Deputy Superintendent Thomas G. Merrill of the New York Department stated that a preliminary draft of the proposed uniform classification of accounts would be ready within the next few months.

He also suggested that a working committee of the entire insurance industry be set up to be available for consultation with respect to details of the proposed uniform system. The Committee reported that repre-

Canadian Named President of National Cash Register Company

Company Creates Office of Presidency for the first time in history and appoints Frank E. Wright



The appointment of Mr. Frank E. Wright as President of The National Cash Register Company of Canada Limited has just been announced. This is the first time in the history of the Company that such an office has been held by a Canadian and marks a definite swing to all-Canadian direction.

Mr. Wright, the new President, is Canadian by birth and the son of the late W. E. Wright, former National Cash Register Branch Manager in Winnipeg. He has been practically brought up in the business, starting in Winnipeg in 1919 as office man, working up to Cash Register and Accounting Machine Salesman and eventually succeeding his father as Branch Manager in that city in the year 1934.

Mr. Wright was appointed Manager of the Canadian Sales Division in 1937 and held that position until December 22, 1947, on which date his appointment to the Presidency took effect.

Mr. C. W. Westlake, formerly Branch Manager in Hamilton and more recently Canadian Sales Instructor, has been appointed Sales Manager of the Canadian division, succeeding Mr. Wright in this post.

Social Notes
Mr. and Mrs. R. Jonavor, who have been visiting in Toronto for the past three weeks, are returning to Montreal on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs.
of Fenwick Avenue have left to visit their daughter in
St. Marys, Ont.

Thieves

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Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

AG-18

sentatives of the business had expressed a willingness to create such a working committee. The Uniform Accounting Committee planned to meet as soon as sufficient progress was made on a preliminary draft to offer a chance of discussion, the meeting to take place before the next session of the convention in June.

In the report of the Rates and Rating Organizations Committee, approval was expressed of a revised rating form. It also gave consideration to the anti-trust bill applying to insurance companies on a state level, and invited a memorandum on this subject from the insurance industry. It reported that it had considered the Clayton Act but had reached no decision. It requested Insurance Commissioner Sullivan to furnish concrete and specific recommendations regarding changes in the term rule in fire insurance.

It was recommended in the report of the Multiple Line Committee that the Insurance Commissioners and the insurance industry seek legislation in all states, providing for full multiple underwriting powers for insurance companies, provided adequate financial standards be included in such legislation. It also recommended that, pending further study by the Insurance Industry Committee and this committee, the insurance departments of the several states exercise caution in the use of rules based upon the "relationship of total business written by a company to policyholders' surplus."

Europe Expanding Means of Payment

(*Continued from page* 35)

benefits of multilateralism.

Every month from now on the Bank for International Settlements will examine the mutual current payments between the signatory countries and recommend compensations. The Bank will be able to adopt various permutations of the elementary scheme whereby trade between two countries becomes frozen as soon as each is holding as much of the other's currency as it has specified.

Under the simple bilateral scheme, trade between, say, Britain and Sweden would be paralyzed above the point at which Britain was willing to hold Swedish crowns and Sweden British pounds. Beyond that point, trade could be financed only with gold or—which is the same thing—dollars. Now, if Britain were to have a surplus with Sweden, the B.I.S. might recommend the compensation of this amount against a surplus which Sweden had with, say, Denmark, and the third stage would be a compensation with Denmark's surplus with Britain.

It is obvious that the number of permutations of compensation which the B.I.S. might recommend would increase as the number of participants increased, and for this reason it is to be hoped that the present signatories will derive sufficient benefit from the operation of the scheme to make it attractive for the "occasional" members to become full members and for other nations to be attracted.

Back in Old Business

It is, in passing, of great interest to see that the Bank of International Settlements, over which some premature valedictions were said when the International Monetary Fund came on the scene, has returned to its old business of international clearing. The B.I.S. is eminently well qualified to collect the information on which its recommendations will be based and its long experience of inter-central bank clearing will enable it to make the greatest use of its function in advising the various central banks how to deal with the balances which they build up as a consequence of the European trade of their countries.

This scheme does not, however, represent a short-circuiting or snubbing of the International Monetary Fund, as some writers have indicated. The Fund is too large an organization to negotiate efficiently a scheme which embraces only a handful of countries and is (as yet, anyway) not qualified speedily to produce considered opinions based on detailed regional knowledge.

With the Marshall Plan an imminent reality in European affairs, it is important to understand that this scheme of clearing, so far from being antagonistic to the Marshall Plan, will dovetail most satisfactorily into it. Obviously, even within a system of simple bilateralism the increase in the gold or dollar resources of the countries concerned would assist trade to a higher level than is now possible.

Moreover, if the Marshall Plan proves effective in accelerating the pace of European recovery in production, it will expand the whole basis of trade. It might, indeed, have been thought that the Americans would have urged the establishment of a wider clearing scheme in order that Europe should make the most of the resources that will flow from the Marshall Plan. In fact, official U.S. interest in the idea does not appear to have been very large. Perhaps it will grow as the scheme proves its worth.

Certainly, at a time when Europe regards itself with some accuracy as in a period of testing for its suitability to receive U.S. aid on a scale greater than at present envisaged, it is no bad thing that it should be operating, even in so restricted a sphere, a financial program which should improve the general picture by increasing the volume of trade.

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Into the Nation's Mines
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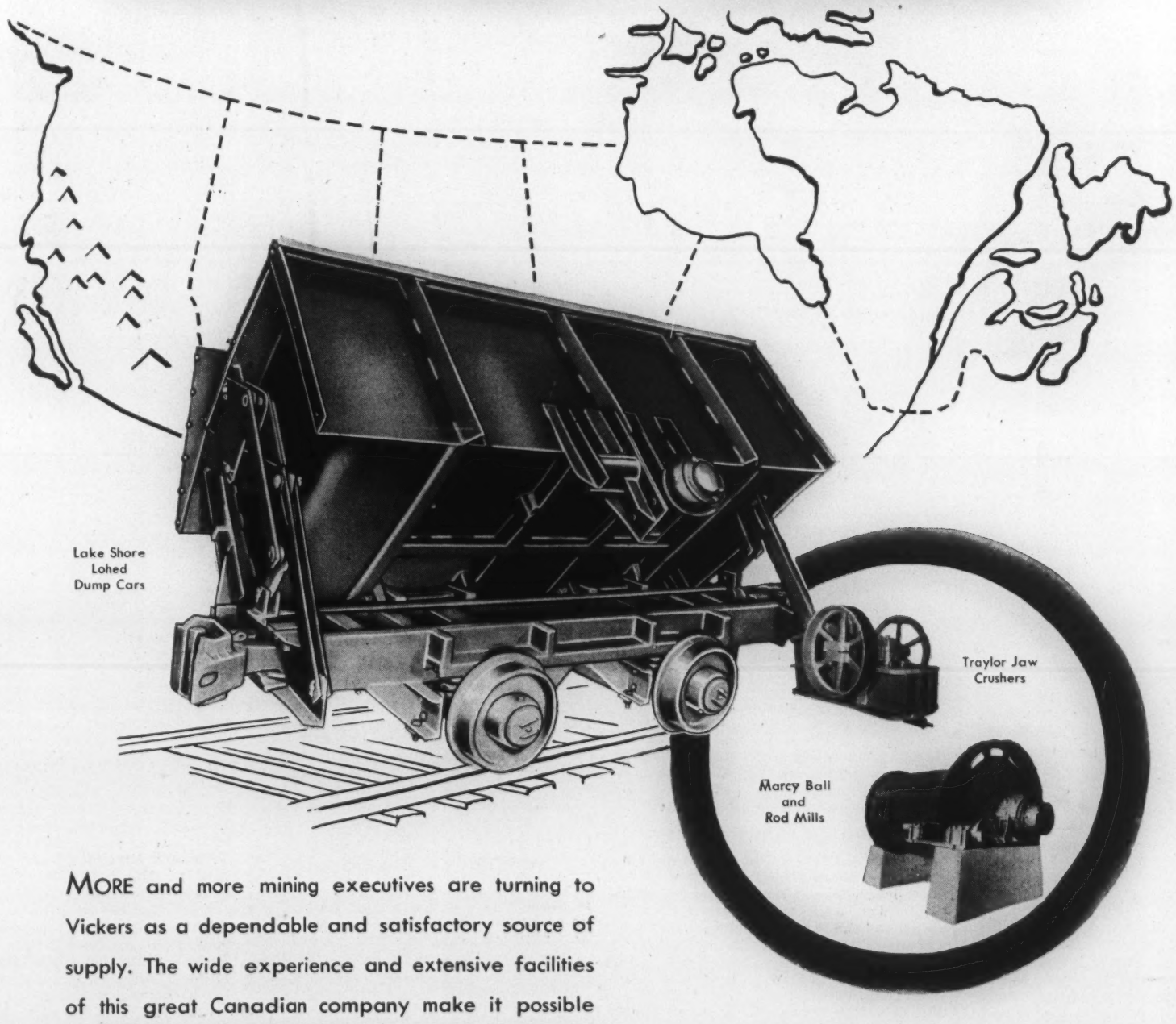

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Copper Work • Plate Work • Special Machinery

News of the Mines

(Continued from page 37)

of record December 17. For the first half of the past year the company distributed a dividend of $1.25 and an extra of $2, bringing the payments for the year to $8 a share. This represents the highest distribution in the company's history and reflects in part the high prices prevailing for lead, zinc and silver. For the previous 12 months a total of $4.25 was distributed, extras of 75 cents and $1 having been paid. The amount paid to shareholders for 1945 was $2.50 per share. Total dividends from incorporation to the end of 1947, including the January 15, 1948, distribution (for the last six months of 1947) exceed the huge total of $174,780,000.

•

Canadian mining interests who are developing a gold property on the Isle of Pines, an island about 60 miles south of Cuba, have purchased the mill from Moneta Porcupine Mines for $85,000. Isle of Pines Mining Co. of Canada has been formed and among the interests providing the finances are Transcontinental Resources, Broulan Porcupine, Moneta, Siscoe, and several individuals. The operation is a revival of work carried out about 25 years ago, and the new interests hope to have the property in production at a 100-ton rate within six to eight months. It is estimated in a recent progress report that above the 200-foot level there will be placed in sight 100,000 tons of ore and this takes in only a portion of the favorable area at that horizon and nothing below it.

•

A decision as to a mill at Discovery Yellowknife Mines, in the Giauque Lake area, Yellowknife district, will be made early this year. The directors are considering construction of a 150-ton per day milling plant, with initial rate of 100 tons. Delivery of the mill is expected next summer. Proposed development includes deepening of the shaft to 500 feet.

•

Deepening of the No. 2 shaft at Upper Canada Mines, in the eastern Kirkland Lake area, from 1,250 feet to 1,800 feet, is expected to be completed and lateral work underway next May. Sinking started last August and four new levels are being established. The new levels will open up the downward extension of the main No. 2 structures and promise to substantially increase ore resources. High grade ore was intersected in sinking to a depth of around 1,500 feet and the new structure lies south of the known oreshoots. The deepening of the shaft will also permit a long drive on the 1,750-foot horizon to connect up with the workings opened some time ago at that level from the No. 1 shaft. High grade ore of the No. 2 type was opened at the extreme west end of the workings. Production at Upper Canada is running ahead of the previous fiscal year.

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Enough ore to feed a mill of 200-300 tons daily capacity, for a period of at least three years, has been indicated at Cathroy Larder Mines, Colin S. Johnston, consulting engineer states, and he recommends bringing the property into production at that rate. The new south zone, Mr. Johnston reports, has proven to be "a very prolific field for underground prospecting." While considerable remains to be done to outline the full extent of the ore in the 228 ore system, 800 tons per vertical foot already are said indicated from development to date. An aggregate length of 1,238 feet of ore, with average width of 3.7 feet, and average grade of $7.68 per ton, has been exposed by drifting on the 250, 375- and 500-foot levels in the North zone.

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Net profit of O'Brien Gold Mines, in the fiscal year ended September 30, was $50,598, after taxes, equivalent to 1.56 cents per share, as compared with $96,637, or 2.97 cents per share in the previous 12 months. The decline in net profits was due to the lower price for gold and higher operating costs. Net working capital of $1,951,778 compares with $1,942,321 a year previous. Ore reserves at the close of the period were 166,793 tons as against 179,971 tons on September 30, 1946.

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Survey of Mines, 1948

MORE comprehensive than ever before, The Survey of Mines, 1948 edition, is now available. This standard annual reference book, compiled and published by the *Financial Post*, covers the thousands of Canadian mines, and some foreign, in which Canadians have an interest.

Besides giving a review of the individual companies and 36 mining area maps, The Survey of Mines provides extensive information about the mining industry as a whole; an eight-year price range of stocks; five-year tables on mineral production; lists of operating mines and dividends paid; exchange commission rates, etc.

Reviews of the individual companies offer a handy reference to specific property holdings, development work, ore reserves, production, earnings, dividends, etc. Names of officers and directors are listed. A valuable feature is more substantial information on inactive companies.

The *Financial Post* Survey of Mines, 1948 edition, is available from Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto. The price is unchanged, two dollars.

SECRETARY-MANAGER

Applications are invited for the position of Secretary-Manager of a national association in the Canadian Food Industry. Applicants should have some knowledge of government methods. Must be able to prepare representations and to interpret government legislations and regulations. Knowledge of the food industry is desirable but not essential.

Applicants should give information regarding age, education, experience, present position, salary and references, in a letter addressed to Box 98, Saturday Night.

The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Sydney G. Dobson, President, declares European recovery most important factor in Canada's economic life. "Should American continent fail to provide what is necessary to save Europe, the effect on our economy would be serious." Intelligent participation in Marshall Plan will be of service to both Canada and the United States.

James Muir, General Manager, reports marked increase in commercial loans . . . public deposits again increase . . . profits improve. Royal Bank depositors now total 1,750,000. Unique service to foreign traders provided through 71 branches in foreign countries.

The vital importance of European recovery to the welfare of Canada, and the part Canada can play in restoring Europe to economic health, were stressed by Sydney G. Dobson, President of The Royal Bank of Canada, at the bank's annual meeting. "Should the American continent fail to provide what is necessary to save Europe," he said, "the effect on our economy would be serious. I mention this because it is not generally enough realized that Canada depends to the extent of 30% of her national income upon export trade. In addition it should be noted that Canada's exports to the Western European countries in the last pre-war year composed 47% of her total exports, a fact which emphasizes the importance of European recovery to the maintenance of Canada's economic health."

Mr. Dobson pointed out that Canada had already done much to help provide Europe with the necessities of life. Canadian exports to Europe in 1946 had amounted to $932 million. In the past few years Canada had provided over $2 billion worth of aid to Europe in the form of loans, credits and gifts. "However, what has been done by Canada and other countries, has not been enough," said Mr. Dobson. "Plans are under way which it is hoped will, in the course of a few years, permanently restore European economic health." The Marshall Plan, "one of the happiest suggestions ever made in international relations," and the Geneva trade agreements last November were, he said, important steps to world recovery. An intelligent programme for North American participation in the Marshall Plan would be of service to both Canada and the United States.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Canada, said Mr. Dobson, had been singularly blessed by Providence. Notable progress had been made in both production and trade during recent years, and the standards of living of the Canadian people had shown marked gains. "Canada's foreign trade," he said, "reached a new high total in the first ten months of 1947, ($4,435,600,000). This was made up of all kinds of goods, raw and processed.

"Seventy-five years ago we exported goods to the money value of $18 per capita; in 1946 we exported goods worth $184 per capita, an increase of ten times. Employment exceeded five million for the first time on record in August last. Productivity, too, is high. Canada's national income increased from $3,972 million in 1938 to $9,464 million in 1946. When translated into dollars of the same value, we find the increase to be 97 per cent, equal to an addition of $379 per person per year.

"I find that (in dollars of the same value) the personal income of Canadians has increased from $361 per capita in 1938 to $603 in 1946. The total personal expenditure on consumer goods and services amounted to $3,714 million in 1938 and $5,926 million in 1946, an increase of 60 per cent compared with our population increase of 10 per cent. This increase in the sum spent on personal consumption goods suggests a significant rise in the standard of living."

RECIPE FOR PROSPERITY

These figures, Mr. Dobson said, were gratifying and encouraging, but two dangers had to be faced to maintain present prosperity. One danger was the possibility of economic collapse in Europe. The other was inflation. "Price rises," he said, "make it more necessary than ever for us to measure our real advance in dollars of constant value. The rest of the rise in money value is for the most part the empty air of inflation. When money incomes are excessive relative to the available supply of goods, as they are now, the logical way to reduce the pressure on prices is to increase the supply of goods. We have the physical equipment to do this, but the human factor is needed—a competent workman seeking to get out of his machine the whole production of which it is capable. I believe that what I said a year ago still holds true. There are still too many people who make high wages and plentiful leisure the greatest aims of their lives; still too many who believe that less production and more pay per worker is a solid base for prosperity. This is, of course, a fallacy. An honest day's work for an honest day's pay is still a good recipe for prosperity, perhaps the only formula that will insure lower prices, a higher standard of living, and lasting good times for all.

"Part of our current output, of course, is devoted to enlargement and replacement of plant and equipment. Necessary replacements of plant must be made, and at times expansion is essential; but a strenuous effort must be made to limit non-economic expansion of construction. Much construction is going forward now at costs so high that only continuous prosperity at present levels can make it pay.

CONSERVATION NEEDED

"Canada's present prosperity, which is spread so widely in our nation, is based upon the development of Canada's natural resources.

"Agriculture, because it supplies the basic need of men for food, is of highest importance.

"This source of livelihood for farmers and of revenue for the country is worth preserving. It is becoming recognized that the fertility of our soil is not everlasting. Fortunately Canada has an opportunity to apply measures of conservation rather than of reclamation. We must not wait for 'dust bowls' to form, or for prairie farms to be buried in sand.

"The same need for conservation is found in our forest resources. More than 27 per cent of the value of our exports stems from our forests.

"Better protection and improved cutting practices have contributed in recent years toward preservation of our forest wealth, but there is still a very heavy annual loss from fire and insects which should be substantially reduced. Forest conservation is a 'must'.

"There can be no better example of newly created wealth than that of our mining industry. Forty years ago the total dollar value of our mine production in a year was $42 million; in ten years it had become $108 million; in the peak year 1941, it had reached $395 million. The mines have added to Canada's wealth some $12 billion since mining statistics were first kept.

"Not much is heard in Canada about our fisheries, although they give employment to 85,000 persons in the primary and processing branches, and the investment in them amounts to $75 million.

"Development of hydro electric power in the last forty years has been rising sharply and consistently. Our present installations, producing 10¼ million horsepower, place us second only to the United States, in development of water power, and as yet only 20 per cent of our potential power has been developed.

FREEDOM OF ENTERPRISE

"It is only right to say at this point that the greatest advances in well-being for their people have been made in countries like our own where freedom of enterprise has been allied to natural resources. The restrictive trade practices of so-called 'planned' economies deprive the world of that freedom of development, an expansion of business, and free interchange of goods which alone can bring decent living conditions on a wide scale.

"It is significant that in all the world the only countries to which Europe can turn for effective help are these two democracies of America, free-enterprise countries. It is obviously not we who are unstable, but the totalitarian countries. It is not we who are depressed, but the totalitarian countries. It is not we who are short of production of the things people need to live, but the totalitarian countries.

"It would, however, be very wrong to be complacent. Progress depends upon our keeping our freedom, and how much freedom business shall keep, and how long it will last, depend upon our ability to recognize, understand and meet our obligations to the nation as a whole. It should be our objective to show that free enterprise is the only economic system in the history of the world flexible enough to change in keeping with the needs of its people. At the same time it is the only economic system in the history of the world that has ever brought about great stability, and advancement of the standard of living of the people living under it."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In presenting the bank's 78th Annual Report, Mr. James Muir, General Manager, reported that the bank's total assets now stood at $2,093,641,218.61 and that liquid assets constituted 74% of the bank's liabilities to the public.

"One feature of this year's balance sheet is the marked increase in commercial loans in Canada," said Mr. Muir. "This item is $126,138,687.47 larger than a year ago, reflecting an experience common to all banks. The reason for it is the very high level of business activity, the expansion of production facilities, the increased volume of goods on hand, and, of course, the influence of higher prices. It takes more dollars than it did a year ago to conduct a comparable amount of business. As a consequence, the amount of commercial borrowings represents a substantial sum, and I think I may say in passing that I do not view a rapid and large increase in bank loans with equanimity.

"The number of personal loans made during the year continues large. These are principally in the $500 and under category, where, in fact, the number of new loans totalled one hundred and fifty-five thousand. When one considers the high volume of these personal loans from banks, plus the substantial business of personal loan and allied companies, all at a time when there is full employment and high wages, the thought occurs that perhaps a living-beyond-one's-means policy is abroad. If so, it is unhealthy."

Mr. Muir pointed out that there had been an increase of $33,654,989 in the bank's public deposits and that total deposits stood at $1,934,185,849. He reported that the number of depositors continued to expand and now totalled over one and three quarter million.

PROFITS

"It will have been satisfactory for you to learn that the profits were $1,818,132.96 higher than in the preceding year," he said. "The amount required for government taxes was $2,850,000, after deduction of which there remained $5,874,519.48 from the year's operations. Dividends required a disbursement of $2,975,000 and depreciation on bank premises amounted to $892,687.01. After providing for all of the foregoing charges, there is a residue of $2,006,832.47 in Profit and Loss Account, leaving a carry-forward of $3,474,246.55."

71 BRANCHES ABROAD

The important role played by the branches of The Royal Bank of Canada in foreign countries in providing facilities for foreign traders was stressed by Mr. Muir.

"Over a long period of years our activity in foreign countries has been an outstanding feature of our service to Canadian business. We have expanded in keeping with the progress of the foreign country and the development of Canada's external trade. The result is that The Royal Bank of Canada is very much integrated with the commercial life of many nations and has become for their businessmen a real and attractive symbol of Canada.

"Last year I made reference to the unique position we occupy regarding our branches abroad and I believe it bears repeating, because it is our belief that there is no adequate substitute for direct representation by our own trained organization, experienced in Canadian ways and fully informed by close liaison of the needs and offerings of Canadian businessmen.

"Apart from world-wide relations with banking houses, we have seventy-one branches outside of Canada. There is a constant flow of information regarding market and general conditions from these branches to a central department at our Head Office in Montreal, and similar information reaches us from correspondents throughout the world where we do not operate branches of our own. This, you will appreciate, enables us to furnish a highly efficient, unmatched and valuable service to exporting and importing clients."

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

A warm tribute to the staff for their splendid co-operation and service, and devotion to the welfare of the business in which they were engaged was voiced by Mr. Muir:

"I have reason to hope that our personnel know of the high regard in which they are held," he said.

"I have never come across in all my years of contact with other business institutions, a staff more earnest, more devoted to the welfare of the business with which they were associated, or more conscious of their important place in the economy of the nation. A good banker must be part accountant, financier, diplomat, lawyer and economist, and above all he must be a human being with the ability to understand his fellow men. I am proud to say that the staff of this bank, with all these necessary qualities, has also the spirit of teamwork which is so essential to happy relations, and which counts so much in the fine results of the year's activity.

"The staff of the bank numbers in excess of 10,400—more than half of whom are women. They have done a splendid job throughout the year. We are grateful to them and commend them highly to you."